

# ARMY NAVY

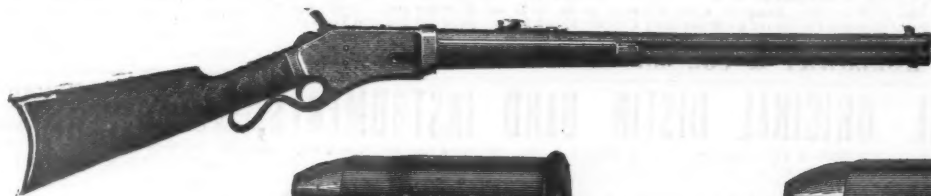
## GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 45.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1033.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

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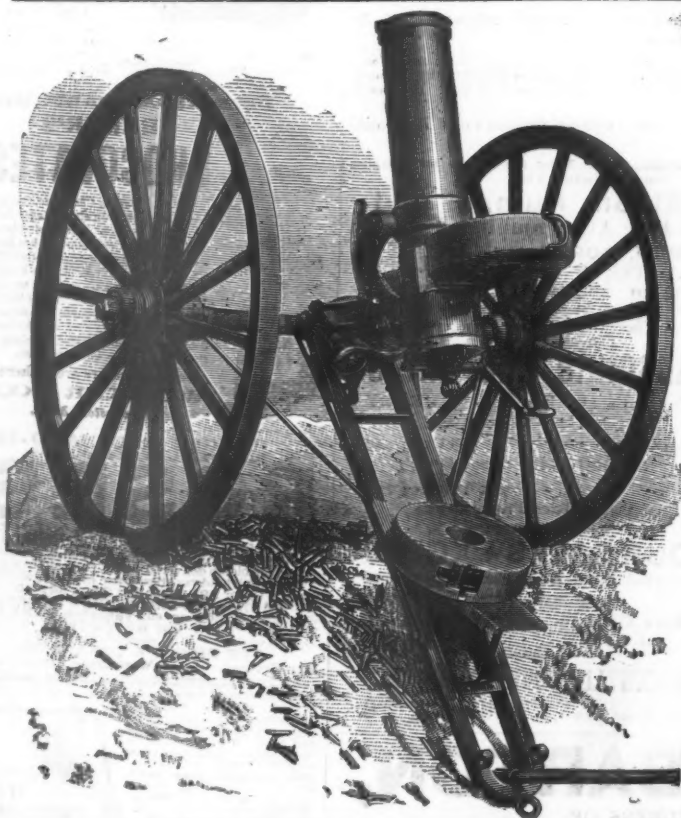
SPORTING RIFLE, 24 inch Octagon barrel, 15 shots, weight, about 9 lbs.	44 cal.	\$27.
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The accompanying illustration represents the improved GATLING GUN and feed magazine. This new feed is positive in its action, and by it the gun can be fired, at the rate of 1,200 shots per minute, at all degrees of elevation and depression. These results have never been attained by any other fire-arm.

This improved feed has not only increased the direct fire, but it is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar fire, so as to drop the bullets, with deadly effect, on men behind entrenched positions, at all distances from 200 to 3,500 yards. Tables of elevations and distances have been established, to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments prove that the bullets so discharged come down nearly in a perpendicular line and with sufficient force to penetrate from two to three inches of timber.

With this feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. It is, beyond doubt, the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Bénét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that, the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

In a trial before a Board of Naval Officers, at the Navy-yard in Washington, D. C., 816 cartridges were fired in 41 4-10 seconds, and 102 in 2 6-10 seconds. Their report says: "The Board were unable to produce any imperfect action in either mechanism or feed."

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
A NAVAL EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Proposed Expedition across the Island of Madagascar.



Map of Madagascar and the Adjacent Waters.

"ENTERPRISE," CAPE TOWN,  
S. AFRICA, April 15, 1883.

WHEN the modern geographer scans a chart of the still unexplored world, he cannot fail to be impressed with the great changes that a century of exploration has wrought in the physical contour of the globe. The icy regions of the far North have been penetrated by hardy explorers. The Equatorial stretches of Central Africa have been traversed by daring adventurers; the gates of the sealed East pushed ajar and the mystery of the North-west passage made an easy problem. From the birth of navigation to these modern days of nautical science, the history of exploration is a history of personal hardihood and heroism: a page brilliant with the historic names of those who have become famous in the novel fields of adventure and of exploit. Whether moved by motives of private gain, personal notoriety, or those higher ones in the cause of science, the explorer is the pioneer of the settler, as the settler is the forerunner of the civilizer. Any one of an hundred things may attract the attention and excite the interest of the well-known world to some, as yet, neglected region, and summon adventurous volunteers from the vanguard of civilization and of enterprise; vague stories of great riches easily obtained that have become proverbs in the dark forebodings of wandering ships; the murder of some Bohemian missionary to inflame the religious zeal of those who dare martyrdom in the cause of Christ; the solution of some secret that through many years of discussion and conjecture, has become a tempting prize to the student of science and dreamer of scientific fame. So, frequently, the history of civilization is the history of an accident; the rise of a new empire; the development of a new people; the extension of the benefits of trade, the influence of a creed, or the spread of an idea, may have originated in the sudden fame of some unexpected event.

The records of the naval profession are rich in such events. In these modern times of political practice, the gun opens the way for the flag, which is the shield of the settler. Power precedes peace, and trade travels in the track of terror. The more crude the character of the people, the greater the necessity for such force and the more powerful the pressure of such prestige. Hence the naval sailor is himself a pioneer in the policy of progress. He it is who plants the flag—who inaugurates its principle and protects its people. So the nation of seamen becomes the mother of colonies. Everywhere over the broad surface of the globe—

in its crowded parts as along its unfrequented coasts—the flag of naval supremacy is as well the emblem of commercial precedence.

Perhaps no part of the world recently opened to trade rivalry, is a better example of the truth of these remarks, than the vast continent of Africa. To within comparatively a few years Africa has been to the traveller and to the trader that "Dark Continent" of geographical knowledge. Visits to its malarial coasts gave evidence of the density and barbarous nature of its inhabitants. The suppression of the Slave Trade, resulting in the introduction of the more civilized means and methods of barter, has led to the commercial absorption of a vast seaboard, washed by two oceans and stretching for ten thousand miles on either side of the Equator. The gradual development of this enormous peninsula to take its place amongst the civilized nations of the globe, is still, of course, a question of the far future. Our own country has so completely withdrawn from the race for commercial prestige that any chance to at least call the attention of the rude and barbarous to our existence is not to be neglected. The attention of your subscriber was drawn during a recent term of duty compiling the reports of the *Tycoonderoga's* cruise in these waters, to the subject of the outlying Island of Madagascar. At that time the idea of undertaking an extended tour of the country was conceived, and was afterwards perfected, in the application made to the Navy Department from this vessel.

Madagascar, the Serendib of Sinbad the Sailor, the Land of the Roc and the Valley of Diamonds, is a huge island lying along the Eastern Coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. Distant from its great neighbor from three to four hundred miles, Madagascar is about 900 miles long and from three to four hundred broad, and contains an area of about 240,000 square miles. Physically this little continent presents much diversity of surface. A great range of mountains extending from north to south near the centre, forms a lofty water shed from east to west. On one of these heights is built the Hova Capital, Tananarivo, five thousand feet above the sea. Many streams water the fertile plains below, while great forests crossing the island in different directions, cover with their shade both hill and valley. Everywhere the rank and splendor of tropical vegetation, the gaudy plumage of tropical birds, the home of beasts, indigent to its latitudes, presents in Madagascar a tempting field to the naturalist and artist. Being almost entirely within the tropical zone, the island has a wide range of temperature and of climate, the low lands suffering from oppressive heat, and the mountain ranges from severe cold. The elevations are healthy, but the sea shore and low lying valleys scourged by the dreaded African fever. Hence the Malagasy build their towns upon the hills. All along the coasts are extensive maritime plains varying in breadth in different parts of the country, and on the south extending a considerable distance inland.

Passing through the great zone of forest, we reach the high plateau of the interior—the home of the Hova and Betsileo peoples, the former of which is the ruling race of the island. This coast region is generally unhealthy for foreigners, and almost anywhere outside the capital Europeans are subject to malarial fevers. The chief sea-ports at Madagascar are Tamatav on the East coast and Majunga on the Northwest. Tananarivo is a striking city of 100,000 inhabitants, and is visible, it is said, on a clear day at the distance of fifty miles. Its principal buildings are the great Palace, the Chapel Royal, the Prince Minister's House, the great Stone Church of the French Jesuits, the London Missionary's Church, the Martyr's Memorials and numerous Schools and Churches. There is a native (Hova) army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men, generally armed with Remington and repeating rifles, though the flint lock has not entirely disappeared. Manufactured goods are largely imported by the Malagasy, especially calico prints, hardware, etc., while the chief exports are hides, rice, sugar, coffee, india-rubber, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. The precious metals are found in small quantities, and rose-wood, ebony, lignum-vite and other ornamental woods abound. Wild boar and wild cattle are often found in the forests of the West between the Hova and Sakalava peoples. Great numbers of crocodiles infest the numerous lakes and rivers, while the lemur, the black parrot, and the guinea fowl are characteristic of Malagasy wildernesses.

In a political point of view Madagascar is an anomaly amongst nations. No land in history, possibly, presents a more remarkable example of the success of missionary effort than is exhibited in this remote island. Successive Malagasy dynasties represent successive Christian tolerance and persecution. The final conversion of Madagascar to Christianity forms one of the most remarkable chapters in modern religious history. Rad-

ama I., the Napoleon of Madagascar, ascended the Malagasy (Hova) throne in 1808. The furniture, the tastes, the customs, and the dress of Europeans were largely introduced by him. Radama invited the missionary; he enforced religious tolerance; he encouraged the schools; he abolished the slave-trade, while at the same time it was the secular good and the civilization he prized, rather than the religious instruction. He abolished petty wars; he introduced many arts hitherto unknown, and made his Hova race triumphant over the whole island. During his reign a work was inaugurated that was destined to revolutionize the whole of Madagascar. The prejudice against foreigners was largely overcome; ten thousand children were taught to read and write; the printing press made busy, and innumerable books and tracts scattered amongst the Hova people. Radama died in 1828; he was succeeded successively by Ranavalona, his widow, during whose disastrous reign the long-threatened storm burst over half-Christianized Madagascar to sweep away nearly all the fruits of years of devoted missionary labor. The fiercest persecution followed, and an inquisition as terrible as any in religious history nearly extinguished the last spark of Christian civilization.

But Ranavalona was succeeded by her son Radama II., who once again took an extreme position and restored and reinstated the Christian missionary. There was no security to be sure save the will of the young King; but his disposition was humane, his policy just, and his intercourse with the missionary always friendly. Nevertheless, he was ultimately made the dupe of the Idol party; his mind became affected; he gave way to habits of intemperance; matters reached a crisis; a revolution occurred and Radama II. was strangled in his own palace. He was succeeded by Basohernia, his widow, who married the Prime Minister, and is the present ruling sovereign.

It would be impossible, within the limits of such an article as this, to convey to the mind of the reader the vast changes that these four successive reigns represent; from abject barbarism; from the most debasing slavery; from all that taints the human mind and influences the human act where there is dearth of education, of law and of religion. Madagascar has arisen from amongst the degraded races of Africa to be a nation of readers, of thinkers, of believers in God, and workers amidst a benighted people in that path that leads to higher aims and to a higher destiny. The expedition your subscriber has the honor to call to your attention is briefly this: To form at Majunga on the North-west coast a native expedition of not less than twenty men, and accompanied by one assistant, to ascend the Betsiboka river as far as possible (estimated at 135 miles) from the place of landing, to strike across the country to Tananarivo, the capital, and from thence to Tamatav on the East coast. In the meantime the *Enterprise* leaving the West coast from Noze Bay, proceed on her cruise to the Comoro Island, to Zanzibar and finally return to Tamatav in about two months, where your subscriber hopes to rejoin her after completing this rather novel and most interesting undertaking. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy has granted the necessary permission and the expedition will be in an already ripe condition on the arrival of this vessel at Majunga.

Of course at such a distance from the scene of the adventure, it would be impossible to give a correct detailed account of the means and surroundings necessary to success. The present plan looks to an ascent in canoes of the Betsiboka and native transportation across the island and through its dense wildernesses. To the explorer, the naturalist and the artist, no land presents a more novel field for report and for research. The great Malagasy forests are as yet untrod by the foot of modern explorer—they abound in birds and animals that are still curiosities in natural history. Your subscriber will take with him the full photographic outfit supplied this vessel to assist his own pencil and embody the results of the whole undertaking in duplicate reports to the Department and to the Smithsonian Institute. It is needless to speak of the most interesting attention that Madagascar is at present exciting in the political world, save in that interest that this, the first American expedition, would excite in a land so distant and strange. In the present state of naval decadence and professional apathy, anything that clears up the horizon of aimless inactivity and pointless routine is a boon and a blessing to the young naval officer. It gives him something to think of; something to read about; something to study, and something to aim at and to strive for while growing old in some junior grade that the crowded ranks of the Service make his professional grave. Such expeditions offer too the broadest opportunities for the study of Nature, for the practice of surveying and draughting, and to a cultivation of that spirit of self-reliance, to that hope of personal profit or professional prominence that already has animated and made illustrious the many names and honored memories of naval explorers.

MASON A. SHUFELDT, Master, U. S. Navy.

G. W. S., writing from London to the New York *Tribune* concerning the recent opening of the International Fisheries Exhibition, says:

We Americans regretted that our Admiral Baldwin, lately in London, had not waited for to-day, and would have backed him for looks and bearing against any British of them all. But Admiral Baldwin, after a brief course of lionizing and being presented at last Thursday's Drawing Room, has gone his way to Copenhagen, where he rejoins his fleet, thence to Petersburg and Warsaw for the coronation of the Czar. The Navy of the United States is not without a worthy representative—Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick, naval attache of the American Legation, delights us by wearing the only American uniform to be seen to-day.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. L. L. C. Brooks, who recently resigned from the 5th U. S. Infantry and is now in business in St. Paul, Minn., was married in that city May 29 to Miss Mamie C. Harbaugh, daughter of Springer Harbaugh, Esq.

LIEUT. Frederick Woolley, 10th Infantry, on leave, from Fort Brady, Mich., is visiting his home in North Carolina.

LIEUT. William Paulding, 10th Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., took charge of the military guard at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, the latter part of last week.

CAPT. O. W. Budd, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., is visiting East for a few weeks.

LIEUT. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cavalry, has left the camp, near Richmond, New Mexico, on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUT. G. Valois, 9th Cavalry, lately at Fort Lyon, has joined his troop at Fort Riley, Kansas.

LIEUT. W. P. Evans, 19th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from a fortnight's leave.

The temporary retention of Major W. C. Manning, U. S. A., on duty, at Fort Leavenworth, has been the source of much gratification to his many friends there.

LIEUT. Walter F. Halleck, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, has been absent on a mission to the Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin.

GEN. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., and Commander B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from their trip to Newfoundland.

LIEUT. Montgomery Macomb, 4th Artillery, changes, in August next, his special duties in the War Department, for a tour of duty at West Point.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., visited Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters at Chicago last week, and afterwards left for Omaha to confer with General Howard in regard to Fort Thornburgh matters.

COMMANDER H. B. Seely, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, stopping at the Astor House.

SERGEANT D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, June 2.

LIEUT. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week from a tour of duty at Cleveland, O.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., at the Congregational Church, at Omaha, last Sunday week, delivered an interesting address, his theme being, "Objections to War Answered." In concluding he claimed religion and morality as existing in our Army. Crimes exist, but the Army was not conspicuous for these. The land has been redeemed from thralldom by the shedding of precious blood and the people, trusting in God, have accepted the sacrifice.

CAPT. J. M. Marshall, U. S. A., has returned to Santa Fe from a trip to Fort Wingate, N. M., to help assess the value of the post trader's building at that post.

Fort Keogh, Montana, will part with regret with Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf., whose recent promotion carries him to Fort Randall, Dakota.

GEN. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., expects to have his troops ready to start on the march for Gaithersburg some time next week.

CHIEF Justice Waite and Mrs. Waite were guests of Commodore Upshur, U. S. N., at the New York Navy-yard, in the early part of the week.

LIEUT.-COL. M. A. Cochran, 5th Inf., just promoted, now visiting with his family at Litchfield Corners, Me., will, when his leave expires, betake himself from Fort Niagara, N. Y., likely to Fort Keogh, Montana.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., is visiting in New York and will remain for some time to come.

CAPT. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., now on duty with Gen. Hazen, is expected to join his battery at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., in July.

GEN. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., visited New York a few days ago, registering at the Grand Hotel.

As an illustration of the impulse given to promotion by the compulsory retirement laws, it is noted that it has taken a little over four years for Major M. A. Cochran, U. S. A., to attain a lieutenant colonelcy, whereas before the passage of the act it took from eight to ten years, and often more to attain promotion from the one grade to the other.

MAJOR J. L. Thieron, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Barancas, Fla., from his trip to Nashville, Tenn.

GEN. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., accompanied by his Aide, Lieut. Johnson, were in New York this week en route to West Point.

With the end of this month terminates the tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point, N. Y., of Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Art., J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., and M. C. Richards, 2d Art.

CAPT. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Bliss, Texas, and family, are visiting at Alameda, Cal., the home of Mrs. Pollock's father.

REAR-ADMIRAL Chitt and Lieuts. Field and Barry, U. S. N., were expected in San Francisco this week en route home from the Asiatic Squadron.

LIEUT. John T. Barnett, 5th Cav., lately at Fort Brown, Texas, is stopping at the Barnes House, Hot Springs, Ark. His health did not improve at Fort Brown, but it is hoped the baths at Hot Springs may, after a good trial, result in better health.

"COL." Butler's formal resignation of his Army position, sent "through the proper channels," reads as follows: "Fort Keogh, May 22, 1883.—To the Adjutant-General of the Army.—Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith my resignation as Forage Master, U. S. Army, stationed at the above post, to take effect on the 30th instant. I had thought

that a forage master was a hired man and could strike work at will, but am advised by my superior officers that, being a warrant officer, a formal resignation is necessary. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, Geo. H. Butler."

DOYLE's statue of Robert E. Lee for the Lee Circle in New Orleans is to be sent to New York to be cast in bronze. Twice and a half the size of life, Gen. Lee stands with folded arms, raised face shaded by a broad-brimmed hat, and with the weight of the body resting on the right leg.

ILLUSTRATIVE of the cunning of the Apaches a story is told, on the authority of Captain J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., of General Crook's staff: "that one of them once cut a telegraph wire and inserted a small piece of non-conducting material between the severed ends, of the same size and color as the wire, and did it so adroitly that the Western Union Telegraph men hunted for weeks before they found the break. Captain Bourke also says that the Apaches were reloading cartridge shells a year before the civilized warriors of the world thought that it could be done economically, and while the technical magazines on both sides of the water were discussing the practicability of such a thing."

THE Leavenworth Times says: Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry, has returned from leave, and it is said that should his recent investment prove profitable, he will probably resign from the Service.

MAJ.-GEN. Pope, Col. Otis, and all the officers and troops at Fort Leavenworth took an active part in the Decoration Day services there. Among those on the speaker's stand were Gen. Pope, Col. Platt, Bingham and Magruder, Maj. Goodfellow, Coppinger, Grimes, Bell and Dunn, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. McNaught, Mrs. Williston, Judge Otis, of Atkinson, Rev. W. M. Page, Hon. J. F. Legate, Col. Gilpatrick, and many others.

CAPT. C. A. Allgood, U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., June 4, on private business, to be absent until next week.

LIEUT. W. P. Evans, 19th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Wisconsin.

COL. J. M. Moore, U. S. A., having entered upon duty as chief quartermaster on Gen. Terry's staff, at Fort Snelling, Col. Chas. Bird has relinquished the duties which he has so ably performed for some months, in addition to his regular duties as the post quartermaster.

CAPT. J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Ouster, Montana, and taken command of his troop.

MEXICAN papers printed on the Pacific coast are commencing to abuse Gen. Diaz for his friendship with General Grant, and to declare that the autonomy of the republic will be threatened should Diaz become President.

THE Norfolk Landmark advertising to the departure of Maj. George P. Houston, U. S. Marine Corps, for another station, says: "Maj. Houston leaves here regretted by every officer and acquaintance on the station. He is not only an excellent officer and popular with his corps, but is a perfect gentleman in every respect, and during the two years he has been stationed here has made a great many friends. The good wishes of all who know the Major go with him to his new field of duty."

THE Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle referring to the visit there of the Cadets of the Albany Academy June 1, and the participation of the Riverview Cadets in their reception, says: "The marching and drill of the Riverview Cadets was almost perfect, and was the subject of general comment. The boys throughout showed plainly the result of the careful instruction they had received at the hands of Lieut. W. D. Patten, 18th U. S. Infantry, and he has just reason to feel proud over the same."

COL. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., Gen. Howard's inspector-general, was orator of the day at the Decoration Day ceremonies at Omaha.

We regret to learn that Capt. T. F. Quian, 4th Infantry, met with a painful accident at Omaha last week while rolling tennis at the bowling alley at the Paxton Hotel, fracturing his leg between the knee and the thigh. He was at once removed to Fort Omaha and put under medical treatment.

ENSIGN H. M. Witzel, U. S. N., was a visitor to Philadelphia early in the week, registering at the Girard House.

LIEUT. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf., has hoisted the recruiting flag at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, and is ready to receive aspirants for a military life in that Northwestern region.

CAPT. J. B. Parke, 10th Inf., of Fort Brady, Michigan, is visiting at Parkersburg, Pa., to remain for a few weeks.

CAPT. T. L. Wint, 4th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from his visit to the East on leave.

CAPT. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cav., started East from Fort Maginnis, Montana, a few days ago, to be absent for several weeks.

MAJOR Simon Snyder, 5th Inf., joined at Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty May 26. He was on his way up the Missouri to join the 11th Inf., to which he had been promoted, when he received at Bismarck official notification of his transfer with Major Krause, which restored him to the regiment he has so long been identified with.

MAJOR D. T. Wells, 8th U. S. Inf., has been selected to deliver the oration at Fort Bidwell, Cal., upon the celebration of St. John's Day, June 24. There are four Masonic lodges in the immediate neighborhood of that post.

THE Vancouver Independent, of May 24, says: Capt. Cullen Bryant, Chief Ordnance Officer, returned to Headquarters Friday from a trip to the upper country. Gen. Weston left Headquarters Friday last for a flying visit to Fort Coeur d'Alene. He is expected to return Friday or Saturday. Gen. O. D. Greene, A. G., is expected to leave San Francisco on the steamer of the 27th, and will return to duty at these Headquarters by the last of the month. Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., goes to the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth for a year, and will leave early next month. Lieut. Geo. W. Goethals, Engineer Corps, accompanied by A. Downing, topographical assistant,

expects to leave Headquarters next week on an extended professional tour to finish explorations heretofore commenced near Fort Colville, and will probably be absent three or four months.

THE Washington Sunday Herald says:

Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet gave a dinner party May 29 in honor of Gen. Sherman. The guests comprised the heads of all the bureaus in the War Department—Gen. Drum, Adjutant-General; Gen. Sackett, Inspector-General; Gen. Crane, Surgeon-General; Gen. Macfeely, Commissary-General; Gen. Ingalls, Quartermaster-General; Gen. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General; Gen. Bondt, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Rochester, Paymaster-General; Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Ayres, commanding the Washington Barracks. Gen. Van Vliet and Sherman entered West Point together forty-seven years ago, and have ever since been intimate friends. Gen. George H. Thomas completed the trio who roomed together as plebes at the Military Academy in 1846. In his usual vein of humorous remark Gen. Van Vliet explained to his guests that this might be the last time the General of the Army would have an opportunity to meet the heads of the bureaus with whom his official association had been so pleasant, as Gen. Sherman was soon going out West to grow up with the country, while he (Gen. Van Vliet) was going East to New Jersey, which was so famous for its production of honest bank officials.

THE Denver, Colo., Tribune, urging the claims of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. Navy, for the position of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, says:

In accordance with an act of Congress certain officials by reason of having attained a certain age are retired from active duty. The present Chief of the Bureau of Steam Navigation, after years of honorable service, will be retired on the 15th of next month. For this position there are but few available candidates, but among them the most prominent is the subject of this sketch. Entering the Navy during the war with Mexico, and having since advanced by long and faithful service, from his character for energy, integrity, and fidelity to the Government he has achieved the rank of Chief Engineer in the Navy. During his service he has shown a remarkable degree of appreciation of the needs of this Department. His record during his long service in the Navy has shown him to be thoroughly competent and equal to the occasion in a number of trying instances. To him belongs the credit of suggesting to the Navy Department the construction of steam picket boats or launches for the protection of our blockaders against the continued depredations of the rebel torpedo boats. The eminent success which followed the adoption of this plan placed Captain Sewell very high in the estimation of the late Hon. Gideon Welles, then Secretary of the Navy, who tendered him the thanks of the Department. In fact it was one of these picket boats rigged into a launch that enabled Lieutenant Cushing to destroy the rebel iron-clad *Albatross*. It is a well-known fact, outside of the Navy, that there is ample room for improvement, especially in the steam department of the Service. As steam vessels have almost universally taken the place of the slow-going sailers, it would seem to be eminently fit that the man who is the most thoroughly competent should be placed at the head of the Bureau of Steam Navigation. Such a man Chief Engineer Sewell has proven himself to be.

CHAPLAIN Osgood E. Herriek, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week for a brief vacation.

THE San Francisco Report says, that "the expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Ray, 8th Infantry, at Point Barrow, is expected to leave San Francisco June 12, the *Leo* having been chartered for the purpose. The expedition will be in charge of T. H. Clarke, of the Signal Service office in San Francisco, and will consist of himself and N. A. Mar, of the Coast Survey, who goes to conduct a series of pendulum observations. Lieutenant Ray, now at Point Barrow for two years, will break up the station and return home on board the expeditionary vessel. Mr. Clarke has been ordered to stop at St. Michaels on his return trip and take post there, relieving A. P. Leavitt in charge of the Signal Station there."

THE San Francisco Report, of May 26, says:

Major General Schofield is expected home about June 1. Major General McDowell will return from the East shortly. General Greene and daughter returned to Vancouver by Thursday's steamer. Captain White, 1st Artillery, has been in the city during the week. Captain Birney B. Keeley is expected here in a few weeks. Lieut. R. E. Hughes has been ordered to join the U. S. Geological Survey to make explorations in the Cascade range, California. The appointment of Lieutenant Hutton, 8th Infantry, as Instructor of Military Science at the University at Berkeley, gives general satisfaction. Lieutenant Edward D. Taussig has arrived and will relieve Lieutenant Swineburn of the command of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*. Lieut. Swineburn will shortly go East. There is a void in certain social circles. Master Stony has gone North to visit the friendly Indians, with presents from the Government. Prayers for his safe return are numerous at San Rafael and San Mateo. Mrs. H. B. Tichenor and her mother, Mrs. Clark, left this city on Monday last for an extended trip through Europe. They expect to join the Kautz family at Geneva or Barman, Rhenish Prussia, about the last of June. Major D. T. Wells, 8th Infantry, Fort Bidwell, arrived at the Occidental Hotel, May 23. The Major was for a long time stationed at Angel Island and Benicia Barracks, and has now been more than a year at his present post. A correspondent from Clarence writes: Among the latest arrivals in Europe is that of General A. V. Kautz, colonel of the 8th Infantry Regiment, U. S. Army, Major General and Inspector of Cavalry during the war, and author of a number of books on military subjects. The General arrived on the 16th in the steamer *Werra*, accompanied by his family. He is now in Barman, in Rhenish Prussia, on a visit to his brother-in-law, the American Consul there. The General's colored nurse has created a sensation at Barman, where colored people are known only through picture books. Whenever she shows herself in the streets, she is followed by a crowd of children, big and little, who stare at her in the most idiotic manner. At times, the concourse was so large that the police was compelled to interfere.

MAJOR W. A. Elderkin, U. S. A., responded for "The Armies of Great Britain and the United States," at a banquet at Portland, Ogn., May 24, in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

CHAPLAIN Henry B. Hibben, U. S. Navy, delivered the Decoration Day address at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, before a large assembly.

COL. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., has been designated by Maj.-Gen. Hancock to visit the encampments of the Massachusetts militia at South Framingham this month and in August.

CAPT. W. H. Vinal, 16th Infantry, is now at Oulpeper, Va. His rheumatism still troubles him a good deal, and it is his intention to try what effect a month or two among the Blue Ridge Mountains will have.

CAPT. John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Apache, Arizona, and reprimanded, left that post some days ago without leave and went to New Mexico, having been last heard of at Albuquerque. It is understood he will return to Fort Apache and be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to his mental condition.

GENERAL John C. Robinson, U. S. A., visited New York this week, taking quarters at the Leland Hotel.



CAPT. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Liverpool June 2 in the *Nevada*.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., will extend his stay in the East for several weeks yet.

COL. Edmund Molyneux, British army, registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York city, early this week.

MAJ.-GEN. E. S. Burnaby, of the British army, particularly distinguished during the Crimean War, is dead.

MAJ. L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., is spending a few weeks of his leave at West Point.

LIEUT.-COL. E. C. Mason, 4th U. S. Infantry, of General Howard's staff, was orator of the day at the Memorial day observances at Omaha.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL D. G. SWAIN, U. S. A., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week.

Mrs. Barry, wife of Chaplain Barry, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, and family, have gone to Kingston, Canada, for the summer.

MAJ. W. H. Penrose, 12th Infantry, lately promoted, will soon have to leave Fort Missoula to report to Maj.-Gen. Hancock for assignment to a post in the Department of the East, likely Fort Niagara, N. Y.

MAJ.-GEN. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, have returned to San Francisco from their visit to Fort Leavenworth and the East.

CAPT. B. P. Hughes, U. S. A., Gen. Terry's inspector-general, is on extended official visit to the military posts in Montana.

MAJ. E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cavalry, will make a tour in Europe this summer and autumn.

LIEUT. J. H. Philbrick, 11th Infantry, after relinquishing his duties at West Point in August next, will spend a few months with his friends before joining his regiment in the West.

We regret to learn of the illness of Lieut. E. M. Cobb, 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md.

LIEUT. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Artillery, has recovered from the injuries received by being thrown from his horse last week while out riding near Fort Monroe, Va.

SURGEON Basil Norris, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington early in the week from his visit to Cincinnati to attend the sessions of the American Surgical Association.

COL. Geo. H. Weeks, U. S. A., and family, have arrived in the East from San Francisco.

The *San Francisco Report*, says: "General Crook's defeat of the Apache Indians, inflicting upon them a loss of thirty bucks, means thirty more votes for him in the National Republican Convention. 'For President, General Crook, of Ohio.'"

A DESPATCH, of June 4, from San Antonio, says: "Major Wasson, the Army Paymaster, in an elaborate address to the court, will plead guilty to the embezzlement of \$5,400, but will resist the charge of embezzling \$18,000, which amount he claims to have lost."

The *San Francisco Chronicle*, says:

Lieut. Schwatka, Assistant Surgeon Wilson and C. A. Homan, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, with three privates, have been sent on an exploring expedition along the Chilkoot and Yukon Rivers in Alaska. Their outfit is for a six months' tour, and their orders authorize Schwatka to employ Indian guides and carriers. They are to ascend the Chilkoot from its mouth to its source, and from thence cross the dividing range to the presumed head of the Yukon, which they are instructed to descend to its mouth. Notwithstanding the comparative paucity of the expedition in numbers, we confidently anticipate important results from it. Lieut. Schwatka is a successful polar adventurer, a man of great energy, courage, push, and intelligence, and in the half-year's time allowed him for this exploration the public will be much disappointed if he does not return with a volume of valuable information from the far north and its great river.

The *Boston Gazette* relates the following:

General Sherman is one of the most popular men in Washington, judging by the demand for him at social entertainments. He rarely, if ever, dines at home. As he goes out so regularly, he sometimes forgets where he is to go. The other night he came out on his door step in a great hurry. He was in dinner dress, but hesitated after he came out of the door. Mrs. Sherman, who was in the hall, asked what was the matter. "My George," said the General, "I was to go to dinner somewhere to-night, and to save my blanked, blessed life, I have forgotten where." Mrs. Sherman came to the door, and, pointing to old General Van Vleet, who was going quietly up the street, said, "There goes General Van Vleet. He is generally at dinners where you are invited. You follow him, and go in where he goes." "My George, what a splendid ideal I can't miss it following that lead. Van Vleet can be trusted to find out the dinner place." Away called Tecumseh, and, as he did not return, it was safe to conclude he found the right place.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Laredo, Texas, gave an excellent performance of "Esmeralda" there on Decoration Day with the following cast: "Old Man" Rogers, Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th U. S. Infantry; Lydia Ann Rogers, Miss Ella Taylor; Esmeralda, Miss Florence Reid; Dave Hardy, Mr. Leonard; Estabrook, Mr. Johns; Jack Desmond, Mr. Wiggins; Nora, Miss Hattie Byrne; Kate, Miss Rose Hungerford; "Marquis" De Montessin, Mr. Winfield; George Drew, Mr. Woodman. The performance was a successful one, artistically and financially.

GENERAL Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., visited Washington the latter part of this week to consult with the Quartermaster-General on matters pertaining to next fiscal year.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. A. De Loffre, U. S. A., reported for duty, the latter part of this week, to Gen. Wilcox, U. S. A., at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The *Omaha Herald* says: "Our gallant Army friend Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., of Fort Laramie, puts in an appearance as an inventor of a new railway switch for which a patent has just been issued."

PAYMASTER William Arthur, U. S. A., visited West Point this week to pay the graduating class and others at that station.

COLONEL John S. Mason, 9th Infantry, has reached Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and taken command of that post and his regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, of the 9th, will shortly leave Fort D. A. Russell, for Fort Bridger.

LIEUTENANT J. M. Califf, Third Artillery, will leave Mount Vernon Barracks, about June 15, for a few weeks visit East.

ADMIRAL Almy, U. S. N., and family, will spend a portion of the summer at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

REAR Admiral R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stembel, sailed from New York, for France, June 6, on the *Labrador*.

The fifth annual excursion given to veteran soldiers and sailors by Mr. John H. Starin took place, June 5, to Alpine Grove, on the Hudson, New York. As they neared Governor's Island a salute was accorded to them from the guns of Castle William.

The *Omaha Herald* says:

Major Nickerson has disappointed his Omaha friends very much. He was long with us as Gen. Crook's chief of staff, and he had many friends among our people. He is a bright and brilliant man, and no braver soldier every faced an enemy in battle. Mrs. Nickerson is known and beloved here as a most worthy and lovely woman, and sympathy with her is both strong and universal. It hardly seems possible to those who know Major Nickerson as well as we do that much that is alleged against him can be true, but circumstances surrounding the main fact of the surreptitious divorce are such as to leave little room for doubt that his case is too bad for either excuse or defence. It is pretty evident that he has wrought his own indelible disgrace and irretrievable ruin by conduct the consequences of which are the more deplorable because they blight the lives and destroy the hopes of a worthy mother and an innocent daughter. The whole thing seems so entirely inconsistent of what we understood to be Major Nickerson's generous mind and pride of character, that we are utterly unable to understand the miserable case upon which we have ventured this brief comment.

REAR-ADMIRAL Geo. H. Preble, U. S. N., was among the attendants at the memorial services of Francis Washburn, Post G. A. R., at Brighton, Mass., the Sunday following Decoration Day.

The officers of the Kearney Brigade Association of New Jersey publish a card repudiating the resolutions denouncing the reinstatement of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, which they were reported as having adopted at their reunion last month. They say that Gen. Porter's case was not mentioned at the reunion, and that the resolutions in question were not presented to the Brigade at all, but were adopted by a "few cranks" who remained around the table after adjournment.

In the *Boston Globe* Joaquin Miller writes: "At West Point you read on a little monument that a portion of our Army, being ambushed, in one of our Indian wars, every man stood his ground, fighting till only three survived, when help came. Grand! Immortal! But what moved me and seems most truly American is the fact, as told me by a survivor, that not one word of command was given after the first order. Every officer silently drew his sword, became a common soldier, and so fought on to the end. There was no need of command; only the low prayer of the dying, the message to the loved ones at home, and all day the deadly fight went on. That is America; that is American character emptied of the froth of Fourth of July and foreign tradition. And that is the germ of the great American play."

The Regents of Mount Vernon are said to have just discovered that no flag has floated from the mansion since Washington's time, and they intend to have a formal flag-raising before their present session is concluded.

The monument to Zachary Taylor was not ready to be dedicated on Decoration Day, as had been hoped, but will soon be finished and placed above the old warrior's grave. It will consist of a huge shaft of Massachusetts granite 40 feet high, upon a massive base, and surmounted by a life-size statue.

In the Memorial procession at Rockport, Mass., was the usual carriage containing a few veterans of the War of 1812 who still survive in that community. There were four of these venerable men—Thomas Thompson, aged 88; Luther Kidder, 90; William P. Clark, 92, and William T. Abbott, 95 years—their ages averaging over ninety-one years!

The following gives us a brief description of Gen. Crook and the officers of his command:

"Gen. Geo. Crook is 53 years of age, fair complexion, short hair and bushy beard. He is every inch a soldier and is an experienced Indian fighter. Few men equal him in hardihood and nerve. It is said he can outstride and outmaneuver any man in the Army. Capt. Chaffee, who was for years in command of the San Carlos Agency, is a man of energy and dauntless courage. He has command of his own company, which has been reinforced to its full strength. Capt. Crawford, of Co. G, 3d Cavalry, has command of the scouts. He is over six feet in height and weighs 190 pounds. He is still a young man, although he enlisted as a boy and fought through the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment. Lieut. Gatewood is a Virginian, who is second in command of the scouts, and is one of the ablest Indian fighters in the Army. He is a tall, handsome man, with a pronounced Roman nose. He is a West Point graduate. Capt. Bourke is also a West Pointer. He sets as Crook's Chief of Staff, and is never absent from the side of his General for any cause. He too, fought through the war as a private soldier. He is a man of medium height, handsome features and marked literary attainments."

LIEUT. Fulsen, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, visited the Naval Academy recently to obtain information as to the course of practical instruction given the naval cadets, especially in the line of ordnance; Lieut. Fulsen, as a naval attaché of the Norwegian legation, will remain in the United States several months, during which time he will visit all the principal Navy-yards in order to become acquainted with our various naval methods.

The following Army and Navy officers registered in Washington during the present week: 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cavalry, 1409 K street, N. W., orders by telegraph from Secretary of War; Maj. Geo. H. Weeks, Quartermaster's Department; and Maj. D. H. Brotherton, 7th Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave.

CIVIL Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., will attend the Convention of Civil Engineers which assembles at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 19th of June, and will also visit the Machinery Exposition at Chicago, Illinois.

COL. J. P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, of Fort Custer, Montana, is on a brief trip East.

LIEUTENANT F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, and family have arrived in the Department of the Columbia.

COL. John Mendenhall, U. S. A., of Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will visit old friends in New York and vicinity this summer, and spend a few weeks.

CHAPLAIN J. O. Raynor, U. S. A., of Alcatraz Island, Cal., will spend a portion of the summer on leave.

SURGEON J. Cooper McKee, U. S. A., has succeeded Surgeon Bailey as post surgeon at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

THE retirement from service, June 1, 1883, of 1st Lieut. Heman Dowd, 3d Artillery, promotes 2d Lieut. Charles W. Foster, of that regiment, now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to a first lieutenancy.

LIEUTENANT Joseph Garrard, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Ft. Monroe this week for West Point, to be present at the graduation and other exercises.

LIEUTENANT Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, will relinquish his duties as battalion quartermaster at Willett's Point, in August, and enter upon duty at the Military Academy, West Point. The addition of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin to the West Point circle will be cordially welcomed there.

THREE additional vacancies for 2d lieutenants were caused June 1 and 3, by the resignation, on those dates, of Lieuts. Heman Dowd, 3d Artillery; J. W. Pinder, 8th Cavalry, and S. R. Douglas, 7th Infantry.

COL. G. A. Williams, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

CAPTAIN Wm. H. Clapp, 16th Infantry, will be one of four officers to be relieved from signal duty in Washington, and ordered to his regiment after a few months' leave. The others have not yet been determined upon as far as known.

THE marriage of Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley, U. S. A., to Miss Kate Brooke Baylor, daughter of Col. T. G. Baylor, U. S. Army, is fixed to take place at St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governor's Island, Saturday, June 23. A reception will follow the wedding at the residence of Colonel Baylor on the Island. After a brief wedding tour, Captain Perley and his bride will visit St. Paul, where the Captain is under orders to report to Gen. Terry for assignment to a station in the Department of Dakota.

THE *Sandusky Register* says the New York and Chicago fishing party, composed of Secretary of War Lincoln, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A., and others, have purchased four acres of land at the northeast point of Pelee Island, and will erect a club house there at a cost of about \$25,000. The house will have accommodations for about fifty people, and will be finished by September 1.

THE *Miles City Press* says: "It is stated that Col. Ilges, of the 18th Infantry, whose resignation has been accepted by the Secretary of War, will take up his residence at Benton, and enter upon the practice of law. The Colonel has plenty of ability, and believing he will apply himself with the ardor which has characterized his career in military life, he should succeed quite as brilliantly in the legal profession which he adopted in his early years." This is premature, as Col. Ilges' resignation has not been accepted, and is withdrawn.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, Thursday of this week.

LIEUTENANT E. L. Zalinaki, 5th U. S. Artillery, who met with an accident recently, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., while superintending the mounting of some heavy guns, left there this week on a short leave, to recuperate.

CAPTAIN S. H. Lincoln, 10th Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Michigan, early in the week, on a visit to friends in Washington, D. C.

GEN. H. V. Boynton, by request of the Burnside G. A. Post, of Washington, has delivered an address upon the patriotism of Gen. George H. Thomas, in reply to the speech of Senator Don Cameron on the Fitz-John Porter bill, in which the loyalty of Gen. Thomas in the early days of the war was impeached. Gen. Boynton establishes Gen. Thomas' loyalty by Porter's own reports and much other evidence, and conclusively proved his loyalty before Virginia seceded out of the Union. Mr. Cameron's story, General Boynton thinks, was founded upon a remembrance of what other Southern officers present, and now confounded with Thomas, may have said. He says: "The day Fort Sumter was fired on, Major Thomas wrote, in the confidence of his family, this sentence, never before made public: 'Every time I thought of the matter, my duty to the country was uppermost.' A week before April 21, he wrote to his sister in Virginia, declaring his purpose to stand by the Government, and from the arrival of that letter all intercourse with him ended on the side of his own family. . . . Over his grave, which this Senator of the United States, standing alone among all the millions of his countrymen, would cover with clouds of doubt and vaccination, and leaning towards disloyalty, history will write his own words: 'My duty was clear to me from the beginning,' and add this verdict of his country, 'and right nobly did he perform it.'"

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut.-Commander C. H. Rockwell, Lieuts. C. P. Shaw, John D. Keeler, Wm. Kilburn, Clifford H. West and Chas. P. Perkins, Asst. Surgeons Oliver Diehl, and J. H. Bryan, Paymaster J. B. Redfield, P. A. Paymaster Arthur Peterson, and Asst. Engineer Thos. F. Carter.

News has been received of the death, at Cairo, Egypt, of Mr. Vander Nest, the Belgian consul, who married Mrs. Galatin Laurence after her divorce from Gen. L., whom she forsook to follow his fortunes. Her first husband was Capt. Kingsbury, of the Army, killed at Antietam. There are two children by the Vander Nest marriage, which is reported to have been a happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Vander Nest lived handsomely at Cairo, and entertained a great deal.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., June 5, 1883.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War par. 2066 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2066. Such of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage for troops in the Military Division of the Pacific as is not procured or manufactured at the San Francisco depot will be forwarded in bulk to that depot for distribution. For all other troops it will be sent direct to posts from Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., June 6, 1883.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2738 to 2742, inclusive, of the Regulations are revoked, and par. 2737, 2743, and 2746 (amended by G. O. 92, of 1882, from this office), and par. 2745 (amended by G. O. 129, of 1882), are further amended to read as follows:

2737. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons of cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat, except those worn on the overcoat by infantry, which will be of dark blue cloth. The bars of the chevron will be one-half inch wide, separated by silk stitching, while for engineers and for overcoats of infantry, black for all others; the upper and lower edges to be finished or bound with a similar stitching. The engineer chevrons are to be piped with white cloth. The arms of the chevron bars to be six to seven inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about twenty-five inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about ninety-six degrees. Distance between extremes outer ends about nine inches. The chevrons will be worn point down; those upon the uniform coat and blouse will be above the elbow; those upon the overcoat will be below the elbow, with the point one-half inch above the cuff.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

For a sergeant major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

For a quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a saddler sergeant.—Three bars and a saddler's round knife; handle upward. Knife of the following dimension: Handle one and three-fourths inches long, three-fourths inch wide near top, five-eighths inch near blade; blade one and one-eighth inches deep in center; from point to point of blade, three and one-fourth inches; centre of edge one and one-fourth inches above inner angle of chevron.

For a chief trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps, in the center.

For a principal musician.—Three bars and a bugle.

For an ordnance sergeant.—Three bars and a star.

For a commissary sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (pointed front) one-inch above the inner angle of chevron.

For a hospital steward.—A half chevron of emerald green cloth one and three-fourths inches wide, piped with yellow cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees with a horizontal, and in the center a "caduceus" two inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

For a 1st sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge.

For a sergeant.—Three bars.

For a regimental color sergeant.—Three bars and a sphere one and one-fourth inches in diameter.

For a corporal.—Two bars.

For a farrier.—A horseshoe, four inches in diameter, worn toe uppermost.

For a plowman.—Two crossed hatchets, of cloth, same color and material as the facings of the uniform coat, to be sewed on each sleeve, above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz.: Handle four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide; hatchet two inches long, one inch wide at the edge.

For enlisted men of the Signal Corps.—According to pattern in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Two embroidered signal flags, crossed, each three-fourths of an inch square, bearing in the center a square one-fourth of an inch—white flag with red inner square; the other red, with white inner square. Flags and squares bullion edged; staffs three inches long, with silver spurs, made upon a piece of dark blue cloth, three inches square, with the corner rounded off. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates of the first class on the left arm only, in the same position as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

2743. To indicate service.—All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, of either three or five years, will wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front and nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff.

2745. To indicate service in war.—A half chevron, the same as for service, to be worn on the uniform coat as soon as the right to wear it is earned, the chevron to have a piping on each side one-eighth of an inch wide—white for artillery, and red for all other arms.

2746. Each "service" and "service-in-war" chevron will conform in color to the facings of the arm of service in which the soldier served when earning the right to wear it, except for engineers, when it will be white.

All soldiers who served during the war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged; all who served in the Indian campaigns enumerated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Army; and all who have served or may serve in such other Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war as may, from time to time, be so designated by the Secretary of War, are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron.

The "service-in-war chevron" will be worn next the cuff; above this will be worn the "service" chevron, and, if more than one, ascending in the order of time in which they were earned.

"Service" and "service-in-war" in the Marine Corps will be indicated by yellow half chevrons, according to the foregoing rules.

II. The "campaign" chevron will hereafter be discontinued.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

## CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, May 16, 1883.

Publishes extracts, taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the month of March, 1883.

The following named officer and enlisted men of Co. C, 8th Infantry, have been reported by their Company Commander as having qualified as marksmen: Capt. A. W. Corliss, 1st Sergt. John McMahon, Sergt. Frederick Stones, Sergt. John Branne, Corpl. Harry S. Ogilvie, Priv. Victor Buschberg, Priv. Emil Henry, Priv. Thomas McKenzie, Priv. Julius Schulze, Priv. Theodore Tauer, Priv. William D. Wallace.

## CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 22, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the reports of Gallery and Field Practice of companies, in the Dept. of the Platte, for March.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp. Gen., will proceed to inspect the post of San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 87, May 23, D. Cal.)

Major J. J. Coppinger, 10th Inf., A. A. Insp. Gen., will, until further orders, make regular quarterly inspections of the disbursing accounts of Major W. M. Maynadier, stationed at St. Louis, Missouri (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.)

## QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. Div. Atlantic, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business connected with his Dept. (S. O. 21, June 6, M. D. A.)

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. for further orders (S. O. 55, May 31, M. D. M.)

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, Asst. Q. M., Fort Huachuca, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Pacific (S. O. 48, May 23, D. A.)

Major J. M. Moore, Q. M., having reported at Dept. of Dakota H. Q., is announced Chief Q. M. of that Dept. (S. O. 14, June 1, D. D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to the Post Commander for duty (S. O. 98, June 5, D. E.)

So much of par. 8, S. O. 82, April 10, 1883, W. D., as relates to Major Charles T. Alexander, Surg., is amended to direct that he be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, October 1, 1883 (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Orders 24, Plattsbarracks, N. Y., May 27, 1883, directing Asst. Surg. E. A. Koerber to proceed from that post to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., and return, are approved and confirmed, the journey being necessary for the public service in consequence of the sickness of Ord. Sergt. Martin Canavan, and the urgency of the case not admitting of previous reference to Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 96, June 1, D. E.)

At his own request A. A. Surg. John J. Marston is relieved from duty, in the Dept. of Platte, and will report by letter to the Medical Director of the Dept. for annulment of contract. A. A. Surg. Robert B. Grimes will proceed without delay to Carter Station, Wyo., and report to Major I. D. Do Runsey, 4th Inf., for duty with his command (S. O. 56, June 2, D. P.)

The telegraphic order of May 26, directing Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, returning to his station on the completion of the duty, is confirmed (S. O. 57, May 28, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard will accompany the command of the 9th Cav., ordered to Fort Lewis, Col., as medical officer (S. O. 109, May 28, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. B. F. Kingsley is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and will return to his station, Fort Lyon, Col. (S. O. 109, May 28, D. M.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Norton Strong is extended fifteen days (S. O. 56, June 1, M. D. M.)

Major J. C. McKee, Surg., will report to the O. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Major J. C. Bailey, Surg. (S. O. 56, May 25, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, in addition to his present duties at the Presidio of San Francisco, will attend to the sick at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 56, May 25, D. C.)

Hospital Steward Charles Hildebrand is relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will comply with requirements of par. 9, S. O. 116, H. Q. A. (S. O. 53, May 31, D. S.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William Arthur, Paym., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 99, June 6, D. E.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Par. 1, S. O. 175, s. 1882, from these H. Q., directing Major Wm. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, to make a survey of Mount Whitney with a view of securing a reservation at that point for scientific purposes, is hereby suspended till further orders and till funds are available (S. O. 50, May 25, M. D. P.)

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1883.

"During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Lieut. Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Gen., and Acting Sec. of War."

(S. O., June 1, W. D.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Cullen Bryant from Vancouver Barracks to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 28 and April 27, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 70, May 25, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William T. Russell will proceed from Jacksonville, Florida, to Forts Clinch and Marion, Florida, on public business (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to Forts Jackson and Pulaski, Ga., on public business (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roessler will, at his own request, be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1883, and will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin will report in person to the superintendent of the U. S. M. C., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1883, for duty at the Academy. He will be relieved from his present duties in time to enable him to comply with this order; 1st Lieut. James L. Lusk will be relieved from his present duties and will report in person for duty, before Aug. 28, 1883, to the O. O. of the Engineer Battalion, Willett's Point, N. Y. (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Califa Powder Works, Santa Cruz, and inspect powder in process of manufacture (S. O., W. D., June 8.)

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., will inspect powder being manufactured at Wilmington, Del., for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., W. D., June 8.)

The leave of Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., is extended fourteen days (S. O., W. D., June 8.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Chaplain J. O. Rayner, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 49, May 23, M. D. P.)

## LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept., is designated to inspect the disbursing accounts of Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept., commanding Vancouver Barracks, Ord. Depot (S. O. 69, May 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. A. Insp. Gen. of Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect the following posts in the order named: Forts Keogh, M. T., and Buford, D. T., Camp Poplar River, Forts Maginnis and Ouster, Camp of Troop I, 2d Cavalry, Fort Ellis, Helena, Fort Missoula, Camp Morris at Sweet Grass Hills, Forts Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 92, May 28, D. D.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, Aide-de-camp, to Portland, and return, on April 23, and the 19th instant, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 68, May 21, D. Columbia.)

## THE LINE.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

As soon after the 1st of June as the Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Missouri can provide the necessary transportation, two troops of the 9th Cav. will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Lewis, Colo., for temporary duty, fully equipped for field service, with thirty days' subsistence, forage enough to reach their destination, and will be accompanied by their special pack trains (S. O. 109, May 28, D. M.)

## CHANGES OF STATION.

By June 20, Co. F, 16th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and proceed, for station, to Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 57, May 28, D. T.)

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, to take effect June 17, 1883, Capt. G. L. Luhn, 4th Inf. (S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. G. B. Young, 7th Inf., one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.)

Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by par. 3, S. O. 50, D. D. (S. O. 92, May 28, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Capt. W. C. Rawlins, 2d Cav., Fort Maginnis, M. T. (Order telegraphed on May 30.) (S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.)

Two months, to take effect July 1, 1883, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 56, June 1, M. D. M.)

Two months, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 57, June 2, M. D. M.)

The telegraphic authority, of May 27, granting ten days' leave of absence to 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., Fort Griffin, Tex., is confirmed (S. O. 57, May 28, D. T.)

One month, to take effect from or on after June 15, 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d Art., Mount Vernon Bks, Ala. (S. O. 54, June 2, D. S.)

Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., extended two months (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf., extended three months (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Four months, to take effect after July 1, 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf. (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Four months, to take effect Aug. 23, 1883, 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, 11th Inf. (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., further extended four months (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

Capt. J. B. Parke, 10th Inf., extended twenty-three days (S. O. 98, June 5, D. E.)

Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, Major Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th Cav. (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Col. J. P. Hatch, 2d Cav., Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 95, June 1, D. D.)

Capt. John M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., extended one month (S. O. 58, June 5, M. D. M.)

Two months, Major John Mendenhall, 1st Art., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 50, May 25, M. D. P.)

Ten days, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 100, June 7, D. E.)

Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., extended five months (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., extended five months (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

Twenty days, to take effect after June 14, Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav., Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 112, June 1, D. M.)

Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., extended three days (S. O. 101, June 8, D. E.)

Two months, 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson, 3d Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 22, June 8, M. D. A.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 101, June 8, D. E.)

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf., extended four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., W. D., June 8.)

During the absence of the Judge Advocate General Major G. N. Lieber will take charge of his office (S. O., W. D., June 8.)

## SPECIAL DUTY.

The journey performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., from Vancouver to Portland, and return, in execution of par. 10, S. O. 45, Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 68, May 21, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., Acting Aide-de-camp, to Portland, and return, on May 7 and 8, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 68, May 21, D. Columbia.)

Upon the application of the O. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., designated by the regimental commander, will proceed to that post without delay, and report to the post commander for temporary duty (S. O. 67, May 19, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., is designated to inspect the disbursing accounts of Major D. E. Larned, Pay Dept., stationed at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 69, May 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and report to the O. O. (S. O. 58, May 31, D. T.)

The instructions, of May 23, for Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., and Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav., to proceed to, and return from, their commands, during adjournment, to June 6, of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 47, D. T., are confirmed (S. O. 58, May 31, D. T.)

Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is detailed to visit the encampments of the Massachusetts Militia during the months of June and August (S. O. 98, June 5, D. E.)

Capt. George M. Randall, 23d Inf., is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipage at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, New York City (S. O., June 4, W. D.)

2d Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art., will proceed to San Diego Bks, Cal., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on May 30, for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Cal.)

The journeys performed by Major George B. Sanford and Capt. Camille C. Carr, 1st Cav., from Fort Halleck to Austin, Nev., and return, and from Fort Halleck to Wadsworth, Nev., and return, under par. 4, S. O. 40, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, are approved (S. O. 50, May 25, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., will return to Winnemucca, and thence to such other places in Nevada as he may find necessary in connection with the purchase of the cavalry horses. He will report to the Depot Q. M., San Francisco, Cal., for special directions (S. O. 50, May 25, M. D. P.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Col. John S. Mason, 9th Inf., having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assume command of that post and his regiment. Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., on being relieved by Col. Mason, will proceed to and assume command of Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 55, May 31, D. P.)



Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to join his troop at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.)

Par. 1, S. O. 53, D. T., is amended to direct the Major of the 16th Inf. to proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., for station, at a date to be fixed by the Department Commander (S. O. 57, May 28, D. T.)

Major David H. Brotherton, 7th Inf., will, at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, report in person for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 18th Inf., is, on his own application, transferred to the 8th Cav., with rank as 2d lieutenant of cavalry to date from June 27, 1882 (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

At his own request 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav., is transferred from Troop B to Troop K of that regiment (S. O., June 4, W. D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect June 7: 2d Lieut. Graham D. Fitch from the 5th Art. to the Engr. Corps; 2d Lieut. E. J. Spencer, 4th Cav. to the Engr. Corps; 2d Lieut. Chas. P. Elliott, from the 13th Inf. to the 4th Cav., on his own application; Lieuts. Fitch and Spencer will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Elliott will join his troop (S. O., W. D., June 7.)

#### COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. George N. Chase, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at Galesville University, Galesville, Wis., to take effect July 1, 1883, and is detailed, from that date, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. He will report for duty at the latter institution as soon as practicable after the date specified (S. O., June 4, W. D.)

#### PERMISSION TO DELAY.

1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., having reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, is authorized to delay joining his station until May 28, 1883 (S. O. 49, May 23, M. D. P.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

The Board of Survey convened at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., Feb. 23, 1883, will reconvene at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 4, 1883 (S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Vancouver Depot, W. T., May 24. Detail: Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. J. F. B. Landis, 1st Cav., Acting Aide-de-camp (S. O. 69, May 23, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 11. Detail: 1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf. (S. O. 93, May 29, D. D.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Major David Perry, 6th Cav.; Capt. Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Selden A. Day, 5th Art., Recorder, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, on June 11, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the merits of certain lamps designed by J. F. Donnell and Co., of New York City, with a view of supplying the Army therewith (S. O., June 4, W. D.)

The Board of Officers assembled for the inspection of cavalry horses will meet at Winnemucca, Nev., on or about June 1, 1883, to inspect such horses as may be presented by the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 50, May 25, M. D. P.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 26, to assess the damage sustained by Bat. C, 1st Art., by the destruction of vegetables in having its garden incorporated into the Department rifle range. Detail: Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 1st Art. (S. O. 56, May 25, D. Cal.)

#### RECRUITING SERVICE.

1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., is designated as recruiting officer at Fort Lapwai, I. T., vice 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., relieved (S. O. 69, May 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 93, May 29, D. D.)

2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 93, May 29, D. D.)

Fifty colored cavalry recruits were ordered, May 31, to be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav.

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 2d Cav.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sidney, Neb., June 1. Detail: Capt. J. Scott Payne, 5th Cav., president; Capt. Albert E. Woodson and Jacob A. Augur, 1st Lieuts. Francis Michler and Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adj. 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., June 4. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf., president; Capt. Richard Combs and Henry B. Freeman, 1st Lieuts. Daniel Robinson and Fredk. M. H. Kendrick, 2d Lieuts. John L. Barbour and James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, Adj. 7th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., June 8. Detail: Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art., president; Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring, Med. Dept.; Capt. D. H. Kiozie, 1st Lieuts. George E. Sage and W. B. Homer, 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 96, June 1, D. E.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., June 6. Detail: Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Inf., president; Capt. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. C. S. Burbank, C. E. Bottsford, and William Paulding, 10th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 96, June 1, D. E.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., June 12. Detail: Major C. H. Alden, Med. Dept., president; Capt. H. S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.; Capt. L. M. O'Brien and C. H. Greene, 1st Lieuts. James Brennan and C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 95, June 1, D. D.)

At Camp near Richmond, N. M., June 11. Detail: Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav., president; 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield and Fred. Wheeler, 2d Lieuts. M. J. Jenkins, H. J. McGrath, and W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., June 7. Detail: Major Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dept., president; Capt. G. A. Furlington and Francis Moore, Chaplain C. O. Pierce, 1st Lieuts. J. A. Olmsted and C. A. Steadman, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Gardner, 9th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. T. C. Davenport, 9th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.)

1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort

Wayne, Mich., on June 6, by par. 3, S. O. 96, D. E. (S. O. 97, June 2, D. E.)

1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Lewis, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 107, D. M., and 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., 22d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Lewis, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 107, D. M., and 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 104, D. M. (S. O. 110, May 29, D. M.)

#### FRANKLIN BAY EXPEDITION.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to carry into execution the act approved May 1, 1880, and so much of the act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes," as provides for "Observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas: For completing the work of scientific observation and exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin Bay, and for transportation of men and supplies to said location and return," it is ordered, That 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav., Acting Signal Officer, shall take command of the relief expedition, now organizing, and proceed from Washington by rail to New York City, thence by the U. S. steamer *Yantic* to St. John's, Newfoundland, and carry out such instructions as he shall receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospl. Steward Wm. H. H. King, reappointed May 18, 1883, from private Co. C, 21st Inf., and to report in person to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to duty.

Hospl. Steward Daniel B. Miller, discharged by expiration of service, May 13, at Camp Poplar River, M. T., and re-enlisted May 14, 1883.

Hospl. Steward Harry Garland died, by suicide, at Fort Ellis, M. T., in May, 1883.

The C. O. Fort Stevens, Ore., will grant a furlough for two months to Hospl. Steward John Dillon.—S. O. 69, May 23, D. Col.

Hospl. Steward Thomas Brady is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding officer thereof for duty at that post.—S. O. 54, May 28, D. P.

Commissionary Sargeants Patrick Henry, John Powers, James W. Foley, and Herman Mendel, now on furlough, will report by letter ten days before the expiration of their respective furloughs to the Commissionary-General of Subsistence, U. S. A.—S. O., May 31, W. D.

Commissionary Sergt. Thomas Kimball is relieved from duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., for duty.—S. O. 57, May 23, D. Cal.

Ord. Sergt. George Gokell, an insane soldier, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Washington, D. C., on or about the 1st of June.—S. O. 51, May 28, M. D. P.

Hospl. Steward Joseph Anderson will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty.—S. O. 113, June 1, D. M.

Hospl. Steward Daniel S. Platt will be relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to take effect June 30, 1883, and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, to relieve Hospl. Steward Henry C. Schmiedel, who will be granted a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea.—S. O., June 6, W. D.

Sergt.-Major Charles F. Ritch, 18th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., having completed the duty assigned him in par. 1, Orders 73, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., will return to his station, with permission to delay ten days en route.—S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.

#### OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for two months to Private Lawrence B. Kirk, Co. G, 13th Inf.; for four months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, to Private Peter Madvig, Co. I, 1st Inf., with permission to go beyond the sea.

Sergt. William P. Burnham, Co. E, 14th Inf., now at Camp on White River, Colo., will repair to Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion by the Board of Officers ordered to convene there on June 13, 1883.—S. O., June 1, W. D.

Sergt. George W. Wall, Co. K, 3d Inf., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, by the steamer leaving New York on June 7, on duty connected with the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.—S. O., June 5, W. D.

In the case of Private Alexander Hamilton, Co. I, 23d Inf., and Private Joseph Van Orle, Co. D, 23d Inf., the unexecuted portions of their sentences are remitted, upon the recommendation of their company and post commanders.—S. O. 111, May 31, D. M.

Military Prisoner Perry Davis, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Leavenworth Military Prison June 1, 1883.—S. O. 109, May 28, D. M.

In the cases of Military Convict Henry C. Coates, formerly private Troop D, 7th Cav., and Military Convict Thomas Harding, formerly private Co. O, 7th Inf., the unexecuted portions of their sentences of confinement are remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 85, May 31, D. D.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Daniel McFae, Light Bat. A, 3d Art., is remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 70, June 1, D. E.

In the case of Private William Corcoran, Co. I, 22d Inf., the unexecuted portion of his sentence is remitted.—S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.

In the case of Private Michael Cassidy, Co. A, 13th Inf., so much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence as relates to confinement and one-half of the unexecuted forfeiture of pay is remitted.—S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1883.**

#### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieutenant Stephen L.H. Slocum, from the 18th Infantry to the 8th Cavalry, June 1, 1883, with rank of 2d lieutenant of cavalry from June 27, 1882.

#### CASUALTIES.

Major William G. Mitchell, Assistant Adjutant-General—Died May 30, 1883, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

1st Lieutenant Heman Dowd, 3d Artillery—Resigned June 1, 1883.

2d Lieutenant Joseph W. Pinder, 8th Cavalry—Resigned June 1, 1883.

2d Lieutenant Samuel R. Douglas, 7th Infantry—Resigned June 3, 1883.

**Enlisted Men on Furlough.**—Enlisted men who return from furlough to the station from which furloughed and find their companies moved, are to be furnished transportation at the expense of the Government to the new station of the company (Indorsement A. G. O., May 1, 1883.)

The Philadelphia *Times* calls the attention of the people of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the location in their city of that historic relic, old Fort Duquesne blockhouse. "Surrounded by all kinds of dilapidated tenements, itself occupied as the domicile of a poor family, the fortress for which nations strove and which armies marched and died to assault or defend a century and a half ago is as good as buried from public view." A movement has lately been set on foot to acquire the property and create a public park, of which it shall be the chief attraction.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of Dakota.**—Captain M. E. O'Brien, Second Cavalry, of Fort Assiniboine, recently in St. Paul, said that when he left the Fort all was quiet in the sections which have been visited by the raiding parties. No serious trouble with the Cree nation is apprehended, as the braves, although strong in numbers are poorly armed, and unable to cope with the troops in warfare. He also said that he was very much pleased with the spirit which had been manifested by the Canadian authorities in the matter. They had acted in full harmony with the military this side of the line, and were diligent in preventing raids. Moreover, when they found the Crees in possession of branded stock they would take it from them, and retain it for identification.

Referring to the Piegiens, Capt. O'Brien said that although they would cross over the border and steal from the Crees, they seldom took white men's horses. The Piegiens had the reputation of being the most skillful horse thieves among the Indians.

The Secretary of War has approved the plans submitted by Lieut. Taber, Corps of Engineers, for the improvement of the military road between Yankton and Fort Randall, Dak., and Gen. Terry has directed that the work be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Lieut. Ritzma, who has immediate charge of the matter, is now engaged in getting out the timber for bridging the small streams, and in levelling up such portions of the road as were washed out by the great flood a year ago.

The summer camp on the eastern slope of the Sweet Grass Hills, recently established under the command of Capt. Kline, 18th Infantry, has been named Camp Morris, in honor of the late Major K. L. Morris, 5th Infantry.

From the Miles City Press we learn that "The performance at the Post Theatre, Fort Keogh, May 28, was a successful affair both in point of attendance and the character of the entertainment. The play was 'The Widow Hunt,' with cast as follows: Felix Featherly, Lieut. Tillson; Frank Loebrook, Lieut. Partello; Major Wellington de Boots, Lieut. Forbes; Trap, Major Whipple; Mrs. Featherly, Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Major de Boots, Mrs. Whipple; Mrs. Swansdown, Mrs. Girard; Fanny, Mrs. Partello. The Press says: "It would be invidious to specify individual excellences among the performers last evening, nor could the favorable criticism be complete without an enumeration of every one. The stormy night and the accident to the Tongue river bridge combined to prevent a large attendance from Miles City, though about a dozen gentlemen from this town were seen among the audience. Of course all the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. There was another performance May 29, the pieces being 'If I had a Thousand a Year,' with the following cast: Mr. Paddington Green, Mr. Such; Mr. Percy Chaffington, Maj. Whipple; Paul Chesterton, Lt. Forbes; Clerk to Chaffington, Master Whipple; Mrs. Paddington Green, Mrs. Whipple; Julia (her sister), Miss F. P. McElrath; Maid Servant, Miss Alice Girard; Child of Paddington Green, Edith Partello. Then 'The Loan of a Lover,' the cast being: Capt. Amersford, Maj. Whipple; Peter Spyk, Lt. Partello; Swyzel, Lt. Tillson; Delve, Mr. G. Whistler; Gertrude, Mrs. Girard; Ernestine Rosendaal, Mrs. Partello."

Col. Thomas Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding the district of Montana, has forwarded despatches from Helena, Mont., in relation to the recent raid of a party of South Piegan Indians from Blackfoot agency upon the stock belonging to the Canadian government and to settlers in the vicinity of Fort Walsh. Col. Ruger states that he has approved the orders of Col. Ilges to intercept war parties of agency Piegiens returning from across the line with stolen stock, and to take from them all stolen animals; but that in case the Indians are in their camp on the reservation, or near the agency, no action will be taken without first notifying the Indian agent and trying to secure the stock through his intervention.

**Department of Arizona.**—A despatch of June 2, from Deming, N. M., states that: "A council has been held between the disaffected White Mountain Apaches and Capt. W. E. Dougherty, commanding, at Fort Apache, Lieut. Davis, Third Cavalry, and Agent Wilcox, of San Carlos. Captain Dougherty told the Indians that they were only permitted to plant in the White Mountains by the consent of their best friend, Gen. Crook, and that he (Dougherty) wanted assurances of peace or he would not answer for the acts of the whites, who were calling for the removal of the Indians from the Territory. The older Indians replied that they wanted peace, but could not control the young men. Capt. Dougherty said: 'Your only hope for remaining in Arizona is your good behavior. If you have bad men among you, you had better kill them at once, for Gen. Crook is coming back soon, and he, as well as myself, will hold the tribe responsible for the acts of individuals.' This settled matters, and the malcontents were greatly depressed to find Capt. Dougherty's advice as to their death heartily agreed to by the other Indians. The council broke up after expressions of pleasure from the head chiefs and thanks for the assistance of Dougherty, Wilcox, and Davis in quieting the troubles. Capt. Dougherty agreed to drive intruding whites from the western part of the reservation, and Lieut. Davis promised rations twice a month by wagon from San Carlos while the crops were growing. The Indians promised to refer all grievances to Capt. Dougherty, and to kill those who proposed war."

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent says: Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf., accompanied by Mr. Sherwood as interpreter, go to Washington with Chief Moses, Susapkin, and Tenasket. It is hoped that the visit will quiet all ill-feeling and restore peace and harmony among the Indians. The settlers in Idaho having become uneasy because of a rumor that the Bannack and Duck Valley Indians were about to go on the war-path, Col. John Green at Fort Boise sent out into the Owyhee country Capt. Max Wesendorf with Troop E, 1st Cavalry. All will become quiet as soon as the settlers have disposed of their surplus produce to jolly Capt. Max's troops.

**Department of Texas.**—The General Court-martial for the trial of Paymaster Wasson met at San Antonio June 6, Gen. M. P. Small presiding, Capt. Clous Judge-Advocate. Charges first and second were supported by four specifications, alleging in general terms that Paymaster Wasson had embezzled at various times since Jan. 1 the sums of \$4,000, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$2,000, and \$900. Charge third was supported by specifications reciting that he drew his check on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for \$3,000, which was entered on the stub of his check-book as \$30, for the purpose of deceiving the department inspector, and to cover his deficit; and further alleging that, while en route from Galveston to Fort Davis, to pay off troops, he concocted and caused to be spread the false story of the robbery on the Texas Pacific train of \$24,000, when in fact \$20,000 of this sum was secreted in his private office at Galveston. This third charge was brought under the Articles of War, as conduct unbecoming an officer



and a gentleman. Major Wasson pleaded guilty to charges one and two and to specifications one, two, three, four, and five of the third charge, but pleaded not guilty to the third charge as a whole. The prosecution then rested, and the accused asked that J. A. Donagan and Mr. Barnhurst, of Polk County, Iowa, be introduced as witnesses in his behalf. The testimony of these witnesses was favorable to the good character and conduct of Wasson as a soldier from the time of his entering the Army, and to his social standing prior to his arrest on these charges. The court then adjourned until June 7. Major Wasson appears without counsel, although he has written an elaborate plea of 56 pages.

We are in receipt of No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the *Apache Rocket*, published at Fort Davis, Texas, under the proprietorship, we believe, of Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th U. S. Cavalry. It bears evidence of careful editing, and contains a fund of information, military and civil. From it we glean the following items:

"A survey was made recently by Col. W. H. Owen, civil engineer, and Lieut. Eggleston and Grierson, U. S. A., for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility and cost of supplying Fort Davis with water from Lympia creek by pumping. Col. Anson Mills drives the hand-drawn rig in the post. Lieut. John L. Bulle, 24th Inf., was here on leave from Indian Territory last week. Dr. Porter, U. S. A., recently assigned to this post, has been ordered to duty temporarily at Presidio. Col. Van Vleet is to go to Fort Stockton to-morrow to assume temporary command of that post. Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., is the new Quartermaster of the post. His interesting family are quite an addition to the garrison society. Lieut. Dunning, 10th Inf., is engaged with a detachment of his company in reclaiming the material of the abandoned telegraph line between here and El Paso. The troops were paid by Major Hask last week. This payment was delayed for a short time by the defalcation of Major Wasson."

We wish a long life and a full measure of success to the *Rocket*, trusting that now it is up it may stay up, and not come down like a rocket stick.

**Department of the East.**—Decoration Day at Plattsburg this year was observed even with greater zeal than in former years, and the 12th U. S. Infantry from the Barracks gave powerful co-operation. Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., acted as grand marshal of the day, and Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, commanded the battalion with U. S. troops. Adverting to the occasion, the *Plattsburg Sentinel* says:

Much credit is due Col. M. H. Stacey, commander of the post, and chairman of the executive committee, and in fact to the entire command, for the care that has been taken to make the demonstration a success. No better drilled soldiers (and there have been many companies here) have been seen in Plattsburg than those of Companies H and I, 12th U. S. Infantry, which marched in procession yesterday. Every manoeuvre was gone through with unvarying faultlessness, and the precision of movement received general admiration. The troops presented a magnificent appearance, and did nobly.

No. 6 of the *Fort Monroe Gazette*, received this week, gives some good advice to enlisted men serving at Ft. Monroe, but who long for their terms to be out so that they can go to some other post. On this head it says: "A brief reflection, as he moves along the health-giving beach, should remind the soldier that his officers and non-commissioned officers are not only kind but friendly and indulgent, whilst in his new post he is thrown amongst strangers where discomfort, discontent, and regret may await him. A little more reflection ought to convince him that for saving money, educational advantages, and preparing for a successful start in life, he cannot get a better post than, perhaps not as good as, Fort Monroe."

The *Gazette* keeps well in view the necessity for a retirement bill for enlisted men, and, complimenting us, says: "We would copy extensively from the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, but that would be useless repetition, as the paper itself is read by all enlisted men, knowing that it is a powerful and impartial advocate of their just claims."

Amongst the local news we find the following: "Whilst out riding this (Tuesday) evening, Lieut. Bafferty, Battery G, 1st Artillery, met a rather painful accident. The horse on which he rode made a sudden plunge, threw him to the ground, and dislocated his right shoulder, besides causing minor injuries. The popular young officer is a daring rider, and except when thrown off his guard, as in the present instance, is able to manage any horse, no matter how stubborn. Being under the medical attendance of Dr. Page, who sent a hospital nurse to attend to him, his speedy recovery will be hailed with pleasure."

**Department of California.**—We are in receipt of a copy of No. 1 of Vol. 1, of *The Old Guard*, edited and printed at Angel Island, Cal., by Thos. J. Geddis, Regimental Printer 8th Infantry. The *Guard* contains a variety of interesting information, local and general, and drops into poetry more than once. From its columns we note that Adjutant C. M. Bailey, of the 8th, is thanked for kindness to the originators of the *Guard*. That the pupils of Rincon grammar school held a picnic at Angel Island, May 1st. Adverting to it the *Guard* says: "They arrived on the steamer *Sonoma*, and were met at the wharf by Captain Egbert B. Savage, officer of the day, who directed them to the picnic grounds. They afterwards waited upon the Adjutant, Lieut. C. M. Bailey, who secured for them the officers' dance hall, and the 8th Infantry String Band, where they worshipped Terpsichore until the arrival of the *Sonoma*, when they left us, with happy hearts and most pleasant memories of the day." On the same boat with the Rincon School picnic came a select party of the First Artillery, from Alcatraz, to tender a complimentary picnic to the Angel Island folks. Major A. S. Hart, 8th Infantry, is about to publish a new and original drama, the merits of which are very highly spoken of. The Eighth Infantry Band rendered some excellent music at Fairfax Park, May 24th, on the occasion of the picnic of the British Benevolent Society. We trust to be favored with subsequent numbers.

Writing on the subject of the Valley of the Rio Grand, a correspondent of the *London Times* says: "On the Duck Creek of the Gila River an English company has made a purchase costing \$100,000, while George Hurst, for California investors, has bought up a lot of water rights at Cow Springs, where there are thermal as well as cold waters, and where property is likely to improve in value, for Ft. Bayard is only twenty miles north, and is to be largely added to, and made one of the principal military stations of the Southwest."

Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, visited Muscogee, May 31st, to offer the Creeks a plan for the settlement of their troubles, which allows military occupation to guarantee each party protection until Congressional action can be had. Speeches consents, and Gen. Forsyth visited Checoita, at Okmulgee, June 1st, for his decision.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, to be held Wednesday of this week, the officers for the ensuing year, recently elected, and whose names have already appeared in the *JOURNAL*, were formally invested.

#### GENERAL CROOK'S CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO.

Indian Agent Willcox has submitted an account of the recent surrender of the Indians belonging to Loco's band. He says they were cut off from the main body of Indians by Mexican troops. They heard that the country was full of soldiers, and fled to San Carlos for refuge. He declined to receive them, and they are now being fed by the military authorities. Agent Willcox also says: "The prisoners should be taken from the reservation and punished. They came here from necessity, and will breed discord and encourage absentees to return, that they may fatten and grow strong for another raid. To prevent the murder of whites in the future, and assure the people that the reservation is not to be made a safe retreat for murderers, prompt action should be taken with all that have returned, including two bucks surrendered May 2, and provision made for others who are almost sure to follow as soon as they are routed from the mountains of Mexico."

Information reached Tucson, Arizona, June 2, via Hermosilla, Mexico, forwarded by General Bandola from Oposura, that the Indians had been forced out of the Sierra Madre by Gen. Crook, and that they were scattering among the settlements, stealing horses and killing cattle. The Mexican forces, which are not strong in the locality, fear that many citizens will be murdered unless Gen. Crook comes to their relief. The Indians came down on foot, but they will be mounted soon, if not put to flight by reinforcements.

A despatch dated Deming, New Mexico, June 5, says: "A teamster who has returned sick from Col. Biddle's command, intelligent and entirely trustworthy, says that General Crook did not cross the line until May 7, instead of May 1, as previously reported. He also says that at the Indian talk the night before the march, Capt. Crawford's 125 scouts told Crook that they did not want to go, as their term of enlistment expired May 14. To this Crook replied that he would give them \$1 a day and rations for all time beyond their term of enlistment, and at the request of Mickey Free, a noted scout of Mexican-Irish blood, whose whole life has been passed among the Apaches, he also promised the scouts all captured property they took from Chiricahua. The lukewarmness among the scouts was only partly quelled when the command marched."

Adjutant-General Drum received the following telegram: WHIFFLE BARRACKS, A. T., June 6, 1883.

Adjutant-General Army, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Davis, 3d Cavalry, after examination of Indians recently surrendered at San Carlos, reports Chiricahua as Loco's family numbering two, one large boy, eighteen women and children. Sixty-six days ago Mexican troops surprised hostiles in South Sierra Madre. These Indians were cut off from main body, and three days after fight started for reservation. One went back to bring Loco, but Loco is too old to travel, and told them to come without him. Loco has one boy and one squaw with him. All Indians were together when surprised. Charley McComas with them and treated well. He is kept to aid them in a surrender. Indians knew nothing of Gen. Crook when they left, but knew the country was full of troops and if attacked will fight until whipped and then scatter through Sierra Madre. Most of them will attempt to work back to the reservation. Some expect no mercy and will keep up the fight and remain in mountains as long as possible. No other place to go. Mountains almost inaccessible in many parts. If whipped will scatter in small parties. Gen. Crook will probably not meet any of them before reaching extreme southern part of Sierra Madre. Don't know exact number of fighting men, but it is between 100 and 105, more than 300 women and children. Number of men includes boys large enough to bear arms. Our Indians think that Gen. Crook will have trouble to find hostiles. The latter will run if they can. Chiricahua, Warm Springs, with few renegades, are only Indians on war path in Mexico. Dutchy Chiricahua, who surrendered at Thomas, puts the number of fighting men, including boys able to bear arms, at 107, including those just surrendered. Indians are commanded by Geronimo, and will not fight if they can help it. MARTIN, A. A. G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ANNUAL EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, June 7, 1883.

June at West Point, is the most fascinating month of the year, and this is the most interesting week. Crowds of visitors have been present every day, attracted by the exhibition drills given for the Board of Visitors, and by the great natural beauty of the place. The following members of the Board are now present at the post: Admiral C. P. R. Rodgers, Maj. Steele, Col. L. M. Dayton, Governor Crosby, Hon. Howard Potter, Judge French, Judge Whitman, of Nevada, Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, Hon. Amos Townsend and Hon. W. A. J. Sparks. The Board met on Friday, June 1st, and organized for duty, with Admiral Rodgers for President, and Col. L. M. Dayton, Secretary. It was then divided into the following committees, the President being ex officio a member of each committee. 1st. Discipline, including drill. 2nd. Instruction. 3rd. Police administration, including buildings and grounds. 4th. Fiscal affairs and other concerns of the Military Academy, not provided for in the other committees.

With the exception of the siege battery drill, the drills did not seem to be quite as good as usual. The mortar firing on Friday afternoon was fairly good considering the inaccuracy of mortar firing in general. The wheelings of the companies at the review on Saturday were not as good as they should have been, but we trust that this will be redeemed at the battalion drill. The firing from the siege battery on Monday was unusually good and reflects great credit on Lieut. Casey who has had charge of the instruction at that battery, 42 hits out of 48 shots at 1350 yards range is an exceptionally good record.

The light battery drill on Tuesday was very good, but a little bit slow. This may be excused however on account of the excessive heat of the day.

A thorough inspection of the buildings and grounds was made by the entire board accompanied by Gen. Merritt and staff. The wants of the Academy were clearly made known and I think generally appreciated by the distinguished visitors.

The reception tendered the Board on Saturday afternoon at Gen. Merritt's was a brilliant affair. A salute was fired on Monday in honor of Mr. Carl Steen de Bille, the Danish Minister, resident, who is now visiting the post. Among our distinguished visitors are seen the faces of Gen. Cullum, Gen. Macomb, Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Hawkins, Col. Babbitt, of the Ordnance Corps, Col. Fred. Grant and family, Mr. Edwards, of Cleveland.

The statue of Gen. Thayer has arrived and will undoubtedly be ready for the unveiling at the time appointed. The address at this ceremony, will be delivered by Gen. Cullum. Admiral Rodgers will deliver the address to the graduating class on the part of the Board of Visitors. Lieut. Medcalf, has been relieved from duty as Asst. Prof. of Mathematics and will report for duty at the testing grounds at Sandy Hook. This detail is quite complimentary to Lt. Medcalf's abilities and we have no doubt but he will win new laurels at this new post of duty. Three members of the Board of Visitors, Col. L. M. Dayton, Gov. Crosby, and Maj. Steele, are ex-Army officers, and as such are additionally qualified to judge of the excellencies and defects of our system of training the future officers of our Service, and the experience of

Admiral Rodgers, as superintendent of the Naval Academy for a term of years, and his extensive knowledge of the educational interests of both branches of our service, make him a very important member of the Board.

Unfortunately the Board can do nothing but recommend and we must as usual trust to Congress for the means with which to construct our much needed improvements. We suffer much from the fact that there is never anybody in Washington while Congress is in session to look after our interests and to explain the necessities for the various appropriations asked for, and in these days in which all legislation is tainted with politics, it is essentially necessary that we should have somebody of influence and energy, to get us the things we need so badly.

A passing thunderstorm threatened serious interference with the Infantry Battalion drill on Wednesday afternoon but a little before the appointed time the clouds broke away and the battalion divided in to eight companies marched into the parade ground under the command of Col. Hasbrouck and were drilled for an hour. The drill was very good. The firing of volleys by battalion was exceptionally good and won merited applause.

The Cavalry drill on Thursday, with the gymnastic exercises in the evening, will make it the red letter day of the week, and we fervently trust that the scanty equipment and small size of the gymnasium will be strongly impressed upon each individual member of the Board of Visitors. The U. S. S. *Saratoga* passed the post to-day under full sail, and was much admired by many spectators. Lieuts. Crozier, Medcalf, Howard and Roessler leave on Thursday, to take passage for Europe, and Lieuts. Patterson and Scriven will probably get away before the end of the week. Tuesday will bring our yearly revolution, each class will move up a number and the present first class will fall into the modest and retired position of second lieutenants. Chevrone will be changed, all around, and Camp Mahan will soon have a local habitation to add to its already existing name.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SHAW, M. T.

MAY 26, 1883.

At present the weather is pleasant, officers and ladies play "lawn tennis" every fine day on the parade ground. The officers' club gave a dance May 16 in honor of Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th Infantry, on his way from leave to join at Fort Assiniboine. Maj. Bartlett was here for a few days on business, returning May 17 to his camp on the Marias. Maj. Comegys returned on May 23, paying the troops camped on the Marias and Sweet Grass Hills, and left on the 24th for Helena. Lieut. Beacom, 3d Infantry, in charge of escort. Lieut. F. B. Jones, our regimental quartermaster, returned from leave May 19 improved in health. He received a hearty welcome. The Fort Shaw Comedy Company will give an entertainment in June for the benefit of Wm. McDonald. Bandmaster Charles Luppy, 3d Infantry, left here May 18 on a two months' furlough. Rumor says Companies A and G at Fort Shaw will relieve the (2) companies of the 3d Infantry, now camped on the Marias, about the 1st of July. Private Albert Mertz, of Co. A, 3d Infantry, has been appointed school teacher for the enlisted men at this post. He will fill the position satisfactorily and to the good of the post. "AJAX."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### STABLE FROCKS AND OVERALLS.

ISSUE the cavalry stable frock and overalls to all infantry and artillery soldiers to be worn on all fatigue duties, over the uniform, to save it in cold weather, and in lieu of the uniform in warm weather. During extreme hot weather authorize them (with the summer helmet) as the proper uniform for drills, roll calls and all duties, except full dress occasions, at posts.

The Doctor reported the thermometer as standing at 102 deg. in the shade at the hospital yesterday at noon. Everybody in this vicinity has shed his winter underwear, and is anxious to "thin" his outer wear. Stable frocks and overalls would make the most economical summer uniforms for soldiers. White flannel suits would be best for officers. White duck is a humbug, it looks cool, but is stiff and hot. TEXAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, May 30.

The month of May has been a delightfully pleasant one in Key West. The weather has been much cooler than usual—a condition of things which people have appreciated very highly.

The troops are to return here in the fall, we hear, and will be heartily welcome after their long absence.

Our new Government wharf at the naval station is a great success, and will do good service for many years. Little by little the advantages of Key West as a naval depot are coming to be recognized. The revenues collected at the custom-office and at the Internal Revenue office are considerable, and we wonder very much that better public buildings are not provided.

We have had thirteen visits from Government vessels during the winter, all of them requiring stores and some of them remaining here several days.

The *Powhatan* Base Ball Club stopped shovelling coal on Monday long enough to go out and play a game with the Key West Club, and, although they were beaten, it was only by a single score—8 to 7. The next day they made 12 runs and the Key West Club but 2. Both clubs play a very good game, it is said.

On Monday a race was run by the gigs of the *Sucata* and the *Powhatan*—the latter winning by eight seconds.

A board of survey was held on Monday and Tuesday on the engines of the *Sucata*, and she will go to some Northern yard for repairs.

The *Powhatan* has paid us a second visit and sail for Port Royal to-day. Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen attended service on board Sunday evening. The quarter-deck was well lighted and well filled. There was singing and a sermon by the chaplain.

Captain I. H. Washburn, U. S. M. C., of the *Powhatan*, on her arrival at Key West last Saturday, received the sad news of the death of his father, ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine.

Comdr. Geo. W. Wood, U. S. N., has been living here since his detachment from Light-house duty. There have been rumors that he would be ordered to command the station.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. K. Winn has gone to Pensacola on a trip to inspect the light-houses in this district.

THE new German war minister, General Bismarck von Schellendorf, dates his rise from the Franco-German war. He was the bearer of the flag of truce which returned from Sedan with Louis Napoleon's unconditional surrender.



## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

## CAVALRY.

**1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.**  
Col. Cavalier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.  
A, C, H, L, Fort Walla Walla. G, Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
D, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.  
E, Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I, Ft. Halleck, Nev.  
F, Presidio, Cal. K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.  
G, Fort Spokane, W. T.

**2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.**  
Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T. on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
A, B, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T. D, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
C, F, G, I, M, Ft. Custer, M. T. H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.  
E, Fort Keogh, M. T.

**3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.**  
Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, on leave.  
A, C, G, L, Fort Thomas, A. T. K, Fort Verde, A. T.  
D, E, Fort Grant, A. T. M, Fort Bowie, A. T.  
F, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. H, Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
I, Fort Apache, A. T. J, Whipple Bks, A. T.

**4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.**  
Col. W. B. Royall, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.  
A, K, Fort Wingate, N. M. C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.  
B, D, I, Fort Stanton, N. M. F, H, Fort Cummings, N. M.  
E, M, Fort Craig, N. M. J, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.**  
Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
A, F, K, Fort Sidney, Neb. C, E, I, L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.  
B, D, Fort Niobrara, Neb. H, M, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
G, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.

**6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.**  
Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdgrs. Dept. of East.  
D, I, Fort Grant, A. T. C, G, Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
A, B, F, Fort Apache, A. T. H, I, Fort McDowell, A. T.  
M, Fort Bowie, A. T. E, K, Fort Lowell, A. T.

**7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.**  
Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick leave; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.  
A, C, E, H, K, M, Fort Meade. I, Fort Totten, D. T.  
B, D, Fort Yates, D. T. L, Fort Buford, D. T.  
F, Fort Buford, D. T. G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.**  
Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks, Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark. A, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
B, Fort Ringgold, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex.  
L, Fort Duncan, Tex. M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
C, K, San Antonio, Tex.

**9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.**  
Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hays, Kansas; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, on leave.  
A, Fort Elliott, Tex. B, Fort Hays, Kas.  
C, G, Fort Sill, I. T. K, Fort Supply, I. T.  
D, H, L, M, Fort Riley, Kans. F, I, Fort Reno, I. T.  
E, Fort Lyon, Col.

**10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.**  
Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.  
A, B, C, D, H, I, K, M, Fort Davis, Tex. G, L, Ft. Stockton, Tex.  
E, F, Fort Concho, Tex.

## ARTILLERY.

**1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.**  
Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on leave; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.  
A, Alcatraz Island, Cal. E, Ft. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.  
B, F, H, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G, Fort Monroe, Va.  
C, K, L, Presidio, Cal. I, Fort Mason, Cal.  
J, Fort Stevens, Ogn.

**2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.**  
Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort Henry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks, Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks, D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service.  
A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks. F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
E, Little Rock Bks, Ark. I, M, Fort McHenry, Md.  
G, Newport Bks, Ky. L, Fort Monroe, Va.

**3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.**  
Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla., on leave; Lt. Col. A. C. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks, Ark.  
A, Fort Monroe, Va. H, M, Jackson Bks, La.  
C, Little Rock Bks, Ark. B, E, K, Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
D, G, St. Augustine, Fla. F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.  
I, L, M, Vernon Bks, Ala.

**4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.**  
Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Beut, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.  
A, C, Fort Trumbull, Conn. I, Fort Monroe, Va.  
B, D, E, G, L, Ft. Adams, R. I. F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
H, K, Fort Warren, Mass. M, Fort Preble, Me.

**5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. II.**  
Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks, Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.  
A, G, H, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C, Fort Monroe, Va.  
B, F, I, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
E, K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

\* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

## Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.  
A, B, C, D, Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E, West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

**1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.**  
Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City. Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.  
A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort Grant, A. T.  
D, Fort Verde, A. T. H, Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
F, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
J, Fort Lowell, A. T. K, Whipple Bks, A. T.  
B, Fort Apache, A. T. C, Fort McDowell, A. T.

**2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.**  
Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.  
D, E, F, I, K, Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A, C, G, Fort Spokane, W. T.  
B, Fort Lapwai, I. T. H, In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

**3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.**  
Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.  
A, F, G, K, Fort Shaw, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.

**4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.**  
Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major J. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb., on d. s. at Carter Station, Wyo.  
A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
B, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. F, H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

**5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.**  
Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, not joined; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Ft. Keogh. I, K, Fort Custer, M. T.

**6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.**  
Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Douglas. E, Fort Washakie, W. T.

**7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.**  
Col. J. Gibbon, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave.  
A, C, D, F, H, I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.  
B, E, G, J, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.  
\* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

**8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.**  
Col. A. V. Kantz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Angel Island, Cal., on leave; Major A. S. Burt, Angel Island, Cal., comdg.  
A, San Diego Bks, Cal. B, Fort Gaston, Cal.  
G, I, Benicia Bks, Cal. C, Fort Halleck, Nev.  
D, E, F, Angel Island, Cal. H, Fort Bidwell, Nev.  
K, Fort McDermitt, Nev.

**9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.**  
Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort McKinney, Wyo.  
A, D, E, F, H, I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
B, C, G, Fort Bridger, Wyo. K, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.  
\* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

**10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.**  
Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mianer, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Copplinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.  
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

**11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.**  
Col. R. L. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, on sick leave.  
A, D, E, K, Fort Sully, D. T. C, H, Fort Buford, D. T.  
B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I, Fort Bennett, D. T.  
G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.**  
Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, not joined.  
A, B, C, D, F, G, Madison Bks, N. Y. H, I, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.  
E, K, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

**13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.**  
Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.  
A, D, Fort Cummings, N. M. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate.  
B, Fort Selden, N. M. C, E, Fort Stanton, N. M.

**14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.**  
Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.  
A, B, C, I, K, Camp White River Agency, Col.  
D, F, G, H, Uncompahgre, Col. E, Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

**15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.**  
Col. J. N. G. Whistler, not joined; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T., comdg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.  
A, C, D, H, Fort Randall, D. T. G, K, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
B, I, Fort Pembina, D. T. E, F, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.**  
Col. G. Pennypacker, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, comdg.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.  
A, B, C, F, H, Fort Concho, Tex. G, San Antonio, Tex.  
E, Fort McIntosh, Tex. I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.  
D, Fort McKavett, Tex.

**17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.**  
Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.  
B, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Custer, M. T.  
F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.  
C, Fort Totten, D. T. A, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

**18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.**  
Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., comdg. regt. and post; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K. G, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T.  
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

**19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.**  
Col. H. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Offey, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
B, C, E, K, Ft. Clark, Tex. A, H, I, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
D, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

**20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.**  
Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.  
C, D, F, Reno, I. T. F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
B, K, Fort Gibson, I. T. G, I, Fort Hays, Kas.  
A, E, Fort Supply, I. T.

**21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.**  
Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. F. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T. F, I, K, Vancouver Barracks.  
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. E, Fort Canby, W. T.  
C, Fort Klamath, Ore. G, H, In summer camp near Fort Spokane, W. T.

**22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.**  
Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.  
E, Fort Marcy, N. M. A, Fort Garland, Colo.  
C, F, I, Fort Lyon, Colo. B, D, G, H, K, Fort Lewis, Colo.

**23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.**  
Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
A, B, D, E, Fort Union, N. M. I, Fort Reno, I. T.  
C, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. H, K, Ft. Bayard, N. M.  
F, Fort Craig, N. M.

**24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.**  
Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply, on leave; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.  
A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. B, F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.  
C, D, E, I, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.

**25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.**  
Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Mears, Fort Hale, D. T.  
B, C, F, I, Fort Snelling, Minn. E, G, Fort Hale, D. T.  
A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

## LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:  
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.  
Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.  
Major Henry C. Wood, Adj.-Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

DEPOTS:  
**David's Island, N. Y. H.** Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf. Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt. Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf. Capt. J. H. Belcher, Qmr. Dept. Capt. Chas. L. Heilmann, A. Surg. Capt. G. M. Randall, 231 Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q.M.D. Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf. Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf. Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf. On Temporary Duty. 1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 2d Lt. Jas. B. Goe, 13th Inf. 1st Lt. W. H. McMinn, 8th Inf.

RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS:  
Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway... 1st Lt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf. Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st... Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf. Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st... Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf. Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st... Capt. C. Benizoni, 25th Infantry. Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st... Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Infantry. Cincinnati, O., 219 West 8th St... Capt. G. E. Sanderson, 11th Inf. Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st... Capt. W. M. Van Horn, 17th Inf. Harrisburg, Pa., 23 1/2 No. 3d st... 1st Lt. D. L. Craft, 6th Inf. Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st... Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf. New York City, 109 West st... Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf. N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St... Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf. Philadelphia, Pa., 1917 Market st... Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry. Pittsburgh, Pa., 285 Penn ave... 1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, 15th Inf. Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st... Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf. Springfield, Ill., 218 S. 6th street... Capt. C. T. Witherell, 12th Inf. St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st... Capt. John L. Viven, 13th Inf. Washington, D. C., 1216 F street... Capt. S. M. Whitledge, 6th Cav. RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS FOR THE MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY, NEW YORK: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Haywood, M. O., in charge.

## LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.  
DEPOT:  
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.  
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.  
1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., comdg. depot; detachment, depot Adjutant and Commissary, and Recruiting Officer.  
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.  
Sergeant C. E. Goodard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.  
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.  
1st S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.  
1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., comdg. Co. B of Inst.  
1st Lieut. Jno. W. Pullman, 8th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Inst.  
2d Lieut. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst. and col ord. detachment.

RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS:  
New York City... 174 Hudson st... Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav New York City... 56 West st... 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 8th Cav Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st... Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st... Capt. E. M. Hery, 4th Cav Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st... 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st... Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav Chicago, Ill., 8 S. Clark st... 1st Lieut. J. G. Adams, 1st Cav St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st... 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st., Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav Kansas City, 509 Walnut st... 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav

## RIGS FOR SHIPS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to "A Sailor," who writes in your No. 42, and who must be an admiral, as he has sailed the seas for 43 years, I would respond to some of his enquiries. As too much of the top hamper, including top cross trees and a ton of useless ropes, they are impediments to success in fighting as well as cruising. He asks why have sails and spars "when it requires half a day to prepare a ship for action?" Why not have our ships so fitted as to be always ready for action? "Why not have our new ships rigged with three long lower masts and long gaffs that can be lowered in a moment?" With all deference to Sailor, I answer sails and spars are indispensable for every cruiser, but not so in a ship for mere harbor defence. As to the time necessary to prepare a full rigged ship for action I venture to say that a well disciplined crew in a properly rigged ship ought to handle her pole topmasts and send down all save the lower and topsail yards in five or ten minutes; to do this the top ropes must be kept rope just as much as the braces. Fore and aft gaff sails of the very large area suggested would only be useful in moderate times. If war ships are not to be rigged so as to go to the Equator speedily and mostly under sail, what are they to be good for?

Sailor says, "We have not a ship in the Navy that can steam against a moderate head wind as they are now rigged." That is a melancholy fact. I also agree with him that "ships of war should be able to go to sea at any time fair or foul," and be able to keep the sea for months without coaling; how can they do so without a liberal supply of canvass?

ONE WHO HAS BEEN FAMILIAR WITH THE SEA 66 YEARS.

GENERAL W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was a visitor to West Point, June 6.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Norfolk, Va.

**Kearsarge**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at New York May 23, from Hampton Roads, Va. It is understood she will be detached from the Atlantic station, and sent out to join the European station. She will be fitted out at the New York yard for the cruise.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Key West May 24. She is expected to reach New York about June 10. All well.

The *Sweara* left Hampton Roads Feb. 26. Arrived at Cayenne, French Guayana, March 16, thence to mouth of Barniam River, mouth of Demarara River, Port Spain, Trinidad, St. Lucia, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curacao, St. Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Bluefields, Balize, Progresso, and Key West. It was intended to visit the ports between Progresso and Vera Cruz, but the engine had not been put in thorough order after the three years' China cruise, and several parts got out of order together between Progresso and Campeche. It was doubtful about the ability to stay in Vera Cruz long enough to coal ship, so the *Sweara* arrived at Key West May 24. A diver belonging to the ship's company, using the diving apparatus belonging to the naval station, succeeded in eliciting injection and cutboard delivery, when the condenser circulating pump was found badly worn and broken. This was temporarily repaired, and on May 31 orders were received to proceed to New York.

The cruise of the *Sweara* has been longer than that of any vessel of the N. A. Squadron, as well as having been to out-of-the-way places. Starting late in the winter (Feb. 26) has hurried the departure from ports as well as making it much more uncomfortable in the tropics. Good health was enjoyed on the cruise.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at New York May 23, from Hampton Roads, Va. Being overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, she will be there for some weeks yet.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at New York, May 23, from Hampton Roads, Va. Will soon proceed on a cruise to Port au Prince and other ports of Hayti, to look after American interests.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at New York, May 23, from Hampton Roads, Va., and is being overhauled at the Navy-yard. She has been selected to go up the West coast of Greenland, as a relay ship, in case of disaster to the steamer *Proteus*, the vessel selected to bring away the Signal service party from Lady Franklin Bay.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 26.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo on the 30th of April. She will be detached from the South Atlantic Station, and ordered to return to the United States. Expected to return home about the 1st of September next.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

**LANCASTER**, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Cronstadt May 17.

**NIPISO**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Left the Navy-yard, New York, June 1, and anchored off Ellis Island. Still there June 8. Ready for inspection is to be ready by the latter part of the week to proceed on her cruise on the South Pacific station, to which she is to be attached. This station has been enlarged in its limits, and now embraces the coast of Africa, from about 6 deg. S. on West coast, as far round as the equator on the East coast, taken on Madagascar and the adjacent islands.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludiow. Arrived at Monrovia, April 27, from Sierra Leone. Officers and crew in good health.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska.

**ESSSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Left Callao, Peru, May 10, for Yokohama. She will stop at Honolulu for a few days on her way. Letters, etc., for this vessel, which would reach San Francisco before or on June 30, should be addressed to Honolulu, after that to Yokohama, Japan, in both cases care of U. S. Consul.

**HARTFORD**, 3d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed from Callao March 22 for the purpose of conveying eclipse party to the Caroline Islands. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti; then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From thence she will return to Callao.

**ISOQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Valparaiso April 30. Will remain there some time.

**LAKEAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Would sail from Honolulu for Callao March 21, expecting to arrive at Callao about the middle of May.

**OWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Pyffe. She has been detached from the Pacific Station, and will return to the United States via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Straits of Lunda, and Cape Town, to Hampton Roads, Va. Rear Admiral Hughes has been ordered to transfer his flag to some other vessel upon receipt of the order detaching the *Pensacola* from his command.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17, on a cruise, expecting to return to Callao by September or earlier by way of Samoa Islands.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. At Durban, South Africa, May 29.

**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Muscat, Arabia, April 13.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Hong Kong, China, April 12, about to sail for Corea.

Left Hong Kong April 5; anchored in South Namosa Island on the 6th; at Swatow on the 9th; left Swatow, on the 9th,

and after communicating with Lieut. Mahan at the Lamook, who is guarding the wreck of the *Ashuelot*, proceeded to Nagasaki, where she arrived on the 14th.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilden. Left Nagasaki on the 4th of April, arriving at Hong Kong on the 9th. She will remain there for the present, and is to receive some repairs.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Hong Kong, China, May 5. On the 20th of April, Rear Admiral Crosby, who was due there the 22d, had not then arrived.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at Newport, R. I., May 16.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**POSTMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Newport, R. I., May 16.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at New York, on May 21. Will proceed up the Hudson River, and regulate movements so as to be at Newport June 19.

## On Special Service.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn., May 13.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Left Key West, Fla., for Port Royal, S. C., May 30.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. On the West Coast of Central Africa.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New York, May 10, for her annual cruise.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Left the Navy-yard, Washington, Monday, June 4, for Norfolk, League Island, New York, New London, Newport, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H. Returning to Washington she will touch at such ports as may be found necessary.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH, of June 1, from Newport, R. I., says: Thomas Near, of New York, and Joe Seward, of Boston, two strapping seamen, of the U. S. training ship *New Hampshire*, set to work, in a retired place, with their fists, to settle differences that have existed between them for a long time. Seven rounds, occupying twenty-one minutes, were fought, and Near being unable to respond to the eighth call of "Time," Seward was declared the winner.

The next issue of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute will be devoted to an illustrated article by Lieutenant Edward W. Very, on the Development of Armor for Naval Use, treated under six separate heads or chapters, as follows: 1. Projectile Energy and Armor Resistance; 2. Iron Armor and Smoothbore Guns in Europe; 3. Iron Armor and Smoothbore Guns in the United States; 4. Iron Armor and Rifled Guns; 5. Compound and Steel Armor; 6. Inclined Armor, Manufacture of Armor, Penetration Formulas.

The propelling apparatus for the torpedo boat *Alarm* has been completed by the Continental Iron Works, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., and shipped to Norfolk. She will shortly be put in commission again.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant James R. Selfridge, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant John E. Roller, to the training ship *Minnesota*.

Lieutenant Albert Mertz, to the *Alliance*.

Paymaster J. Q. Barton, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on the 11th of June.

Passed Assistant Engineer N. H. Landin, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Cadet Engineer Thomas F. Carter, to the *Kearsarge*.

Naval Cadet Walter R. Addicks, to the *Yantic*.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant George L. Dyer, to the Hydrographic Office on the 30th of June.

Lieutenant C. D. Galloway, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer Reynold T. Hall, to duty at Chester, Pa., in connection with the machinery of the ironclad *Portant*.

Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Cathcart, to duty at the ship yard of Cramp and Sons at Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the machinery of the ironclad *Terror*.

Assistant Engineer Albert O. Young, to the *Kearsarge*.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis W. Dickins, to command the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, per steamer of June 20 from New York.

Lieutenant Henry McCrea, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant William E. B. Delehay, from the *Alliance*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the *Alliance*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Durand, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Assistant Engineer Wm. N. Little, from the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Assistant Engineer Fredk. C. Bigg, from special duty in the Department on the 9th of June, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 11th of June.

Naval Cadet Otto C. Gantner, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Alliance*.

Naval Cadet Harry G. Leopold, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, from the *Yantic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Hiero Taylor has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams* on the 6th of May, and has been ordered to the Naval Observatory on the 30th of June.

Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the Marine Barracks, New York, and ordered to duty at the Navy yard, New York.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas M. Gardner, from the command of the store ship *Onward* on the report-

ing of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Commander Eugene B. Thomas, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant William F. Low, from the training ship *New Hampshire* on the 9th of June, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Naval Cadet Felton Parker, from the *Alliance*, and ordered to the *Yantic*.

JUNE 7.—Ensign Herman G. Dressel, from duty at the Smithsonian Institute, and ordered to special duty on board the *Yantic* as naturalist.

Medical Director Charles Martin, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 30th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director James Suddard, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 20th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, from duty as member of the National Board of Health, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director John Y. Taylor, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 18th of June, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 20th of June.

Medical Inspector John C. Spear, from present duties on the 28th of June, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 30th of June.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 1st of December last, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Naval Cadets Jay M. Whitham, Gustave Kaemmerling and O. B. Shallenberger, from Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in draughtroom, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

## RESIGNED.

Naval Cadet Andrew P. Biddle.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Assistant Engineer Thomas F. Carter to the *Kearsarge* and ordered to duty at Wilmington, Del., for duty in connection with the machinery of the ironclad *Amphitrite*.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from June 15 until August 28.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Ensign James Gray has been extended until September 10 next.

## PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineer Thomas F. Carter to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy from June 10, 1891.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 6, 1893:

Charles F. Schmidt, Lieutenant-commander, May 20, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Joseph Semmes Aylemer, apothecary, May 30, Washington city.

Wm. Thomas Hayes, cabin steward, U. S. S. Franklin, at Norfolk.

## MARINE CORPS.

Leave of absence has been granted to 1st Lieutenant G. F. Elliott for thirty days from June 14.

Captain Norval L. Nokes to be detached from the *Pensacola* before she leaves the Pacific Station and ordered to duty until the arrival of the *Hartford*, when he is to be transferred to that ship.

Lieutenant James A. Turner to return home in the *Pensacola*.

Second Lieutenant Leroy C. Webster, when opportunity offers, to be detached from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

## ORDERS FOR THE NAVAL CADETS.

On Friday, June 8, orders were issued by the Secretary of the Navy detaching the entire first class of naval cadets from the Naval Academy, ordering one-half directly to ships and placing the other half on waiting orders.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC AND ASIATIC STATIONS.

Captains Wm. P. McCann, Joseph N. Miller and Lieut. S. C. Lemly reported to Rear-Admiral Crosby, Commanding Asiatic Station, for duty on the 27th of April.

Lieutenant Adolph Marx joined the Asiatic Station on the 21st of April, 1893. Lieutenant Marx is attached to the staff of Rear-Admiral Crosby.

Commodore Thomas S. Phelps assumed command of the South Atlantic Station on the 5th of June.

The following officers compose Rear-Admiral Crosby's staff, as announced in his General Order No. 1, April 21, 1893: Chief of Staff—Captain Jos. S. Skerrett; General Staff—Pay Inspector George Cochran, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer Philip Inch, fleet engineer; Surgeon A. S. Oberly, fleet surgeon; Captain F. H. Corrie, U. S. M. C., fleet marine officer; Personal Staff—Lieutenant Adolph Marx, secretary.

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

A NUMBER of changes have been made in the complement of the *Corwin* since her cruise. Nearly all the men are newly shipped, and three new officers have been ordered aboard to fill the places of officers removed to other stations. The officers at present are: Captain, M. A. Healey; Second Lieutenant, T. W. Benham; Third Lieutenants, W. E. Reynolds, G. H. Doty and J. E. Lutz; Chief Engineer, S. T. Taylor, First Assistant Engineer, A. L. Broadbent; Second Assistant Engineer, S. B. McLanegan; Pilot, J. H. Douglas; Surgeon, S. C. Devan. Lieutenant Benham is in the place of Lieutenant O. S. Willey, who is now at New Orleans, on the revenue cutter *Seward*. Mr. Broadbent succeeds Chief Engineer Laws, who is now on the cutter *Colfax* at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. McLanegan was ordered to supply the place of Second Assistant Engineer Owens, now on the cutter *Bibb* at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Forward there are thirty-three men, all told. The cutter will probably leave to-morrow. She will stop at Nansaimo and coal, and thence go to Harrisburg, Alaska, under special orders from Secretary Folger, to settle an international squabble that has recently occurred between the American and British miners at that point. The Secretary has advised Captain Healey to exercise extreme caution, and to use no authority without instructions. He was also requested to communicate with Commander Henry Glass, of this city, formerly of the *Jamestown*, who has had considerable experience in dealing with similar diplomatic questions. It is expected that several weeks will be spent at Harrisburg, and the cutter



will then go across to Conasaaka and up to St. Lawrence Bay, and probably to Point Barrow. The principal object of the cruise, besides the additional ones already mentioned, is to prevent the wanton destruction of fur-bearing animals during the hunting season, which extends from about the middle of May through October. At Otter Island, a barren rock off the coast near Cook's Inlet, an officer and two men will be left to prevent raids on the seal which use the island as a breeding place. Last year Lieutenant Lutz was left here for three months, and he will probably have the same duty this cruise. The cutter is usually not allowed to carry passengers, but Captain Healey has obtained permission to have his brother, a Catholic clergyman, accompany him this trip, for the benefit of his health. At the time of the return of the *Corwin* from its last long cruise, mention was made of a black bear cub that was brought down. It was a great pet, and had the liberty of the vessel, but it grew to full size while in port, and became such a nuisance that the captain traded it with a boatman at the foot of Clay street for a water spaniel. The cutter will probably return about Nov. 1.—*San Francisco Bulletin*, May 22.

The Buffalo Evening News says:

"The engagement of Miss Mamie Alling, the charming daughter of Dr. C. P. Alling, to Capt. A. A. Fenagar is announced, and has caused quite a flurry in musical circles. Miss Alling has endeavored herself to every one who has the pleasure of her acquaintance, for her amiable disposition has won off all those little jealousies that are supposed to exist musical circles, and made friends of all. The gentleman who carries off the prize, Captain Fenagar, is an officer in the U. S. Revenue Marine, and is now in this city superintending the construction of the two U. S. steamers *Fessenden* and *Perry*. The Captain is one of the finest looking men in the service, and Miss Mamie may well be congratulated on her choice. He is a thorough gentleman, stately and of abundant means, and passionately fond of music, of which he has an excellent knowledge."

#### FIFTH ARTILLERY ON DECORATION DAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your remarks on the 5th Artillery on Decoration Day are liable to lead to misconception; hence excuse me for informing you that Batteries B and I were only the nominal batteries present—so named by reason of the detail of their captains.

Government doesn't give us any such batteries as were there present. It took seven batteries to make the two companies that paraded. Every available man (yes, and some unavailable) was present from Batteries B, G, I, L, and M, besides 14 men from E and K, at Fort Schuyler.

This year's parade is no improvement in the plethora of the regiment; last year's was a more truthful exhibit of the regiment's present strength. The severest criticism heard of last year's parade was from those boastful of their immunity from the duty. They said the absence of the band ruined the parade. It was so; the horns would have outnumbered the muskets. And what is a parade if you do not follow Prince John Magruder's advice: "Young man, if you want to succeed, make a noise—of a noise—make a noise!"

J. H.

#### THE CAPTAINS OF THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to make a few comments on a letter in your issue of May 20 from West Point. The writer's cry was for pure morals, high science, and examinations of the line. On these shibboleths the worthless old captains are to be slaughtered at the fords of the Jordan and place made for ambitious tyros and highly scientific subalterns.

Science and ambition are good things. Science is the salt of life; "and if the salt shall lose its savor wherewith shall it be salted?" Ambition is a good motive power and modesty was once considered commendable, but it is not worth talking about in this materialistic age, as it is not susceptible of chemical test, spectrum analysis, or mathematical demonstration.

Let us pass to the proposition that we should get rid of the incompetent old captains, "inferior in everything that goes to make up the accomplished and educated officer." Who are these fossils who cannot make reconnoissances by flood or field, on foot or horseback?

Take your Register and read over the names of the three senior captains of all the regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry. Are these the men, who cannot instruct the youths, "who have bookish theories, but who have never placed a squadron in the field more than a spinster?"

Yet, what a history they have! How many battles, sieges, skirmishes, and campaigns their service represents! How much hard work, suffering, and privation! In the days that tried men's souls many of them commanded regiments and brigades. I have seen them in bivouac rolled in their blankets covered with snow. I remember them fording the Rapidan before Chancellorsville, covering the retreat at Fredericksburg, and leading the advance in the Wilderness. I note among them men who were with Sheppard among "the Cedars" on Stone River. What a pity they can impart no traditions to "the boys!" Others received pretty severe lessons in cavalry tactics at Aldie, Travellers, Dunwiddie, Atlanta, and Nashville. Stewart and Forrest and Van Dorn were pretty good instructors. And, by the way, I have seen some of these unnecessary veterans making reconnoissances on the Staked Plains and in the wilds of Wyoming. And, would you believe it, gray-headed old captains have campaigned out here with the thermometer 40, and all their subalterns away on fancy duty! I have heard of a case where one of these unscientific soldiers saved a winter camp by getting a pack train over twenty foot depth of snow. He corduroyed the snow with pine bows. This method is not in the books. These men, or such as these, have made nearly all the field maps from which our engineer maps are compiled, yet they cannot instruct the boys. And you are getting old, are you, old friends—your beards grizzled and your heads frosty? Well, as Falstaff could find no cure for a consumption of the purse, so no one has ever found an antidote to age. But you have at least this consolation, comrades: that you can linger on awhile, without leave or license of the *Military Dudes* who wish you dead.

CENTURIAN.

#### THE NAVY ON DECORATION DAY.

By an inadvertence an account of the naval display was omitted from our report of Decoration Day proceedings in New York. It was noticeably fine and attracted great attention and the well-deserved applause of the spectators along the route of the procession. The following is the roster of the Naval Brigade, amounting to some 732 men:

Commander W. B. Bridgman, Commanding Brigade.  
Staff, P. A. Surg. Paul Fitzsimmons, P. A. Paymaster C. M. Ray, Lieut. J. M. Robinson, Aide.  
Capt. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., Comd'g Marine Battalion; Lieut. E. W. Bamey, Comd'g Infantry Battalion; Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Adj't Infantry Battalion; Lieut. E. H. Gheen, Comd'g Artillery Battalion.  
Ensign J. H. Hetherington, Comd'g Corps of Pioneers; Naval Cadet H. H. Eames, in charge of Band and Buglers.  
1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., Comd'g 1st Co. of Marines; Serg't Smith, U. S. M. C., Comd'g 2d Co. of Marines; 2d Lieut. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., Comd'g 3d Co. of Marines.  
Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Comd'g 1st Co. of Seamen (each Company having 36 men); Lieut. G. W. Tyler, 2d Co.; Lieut. W. W. Kimball, 3d Co.; Naval Cadet J. L. Jans, 4th Co.; Lieut. J. K. Cogswell, 5th Co.; Lieut. S. C. Paine, 6th Co.; Lieut. Lucie Ybong, 7th Co.; Lieut. O. W. Lowry, 8th Co.; Lieut. J. D. Keeler, 9th Co.; Lieut. G. F. W. Holmes, 10th Co.; Lieut. N. B. Usher, 11th Co.; Ensign E. W. Jansen, 12th Co.; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, 13th Co.  
Ensign W. S. Burdick, Comd'g 1st Platoon of Artillery; Lieut. W. A. Hadden, Comd'g 2d Platoon of Artillery.

There were 468 seamen in the infantry battalion; 100 in the artillery battalion; 108 marines in the marine battalion; 27 in the band; 15 pioneers and 10 stretcher-bearers, or in all 720 men, exclusive of officers. After an early breakfast the men embarked upon the barge and were landed at the foot of 42d street, N. R., where an aid received the Brigade and escorted it to the proper position next in rear of the Regular Army battalion. The uniform for officers of the Brigade was blouses, blue caps, white gloves, leggings and side arms that for the sailors blue, with mustering frocks, white cap covers and leggings; the uniform for the marines dress uniform and helmets; the apothecaries and stretcher-bearers wore a Geneva Cross on the left arm. The commanding officer of the Brigade and his aids were mounted; all other officers on foot.

The horsemanship of the mounted officers was especially commended, and a most excellent impression was produced by the parade, as a whole, the general verdict being that if our ships are not of the best, our officers and men certainly are.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6, 1888.

The month of roses brings a delightful season to Annapolis. The Naval Academy cadets are then showing the country through the eyes of the Board of Visitors what they have learned during the preceding year, the authorities are bending every energy to require the board with good things and courtesies, and hops and drills and entertainments fill up the interstices of the programme of pleasure. The annual festival for the Visitors, and ordeal of the cadets began on Friday, June 1, with the official reception of the Board of Visitors, Messrs. Lapham, Camden, Harmer, Updegraff, Mills, McDowell, Howell, Dinsmore, McCook, Green, and Richie. As the board appeared in view, the marine guard, under Major McLane Tilton, saluted them. The officers, professors, assistant professors, and instructors, most of whom were in brilliant uniform, had already assembled in the library. In splendor of apparel Gen. McDowell outshone them all. He was dressed in the uniform of a major-general, part of which is a broad and magnificent golden sash drawn diagonally from shoulder to waist.

The following were presented to the Board of Visitors, Comd'rs. N. H. Farguham, C. D. Sigbee, P. A. Cook, and H. B. Robeson, Chief Engineer E. Farmer, Professors J. M. Rice, H. D. Todd, and W. W. Hendrickson, Lieut.-Comd'rs. J. E. Craig, S. Schouler, H. Elmer, and C. N. Thomas, Medical Inspector A. C. Rhodes, Surg. J. L. Nelson, Paymasters L. G. Billings and A. W. Allen, Lieuts. W. T. Burrill, H. N. Manney, W. P. Potter, H. L. Green, E. D. F. Heald, N. T. Houston, J. F. Meigs, D. Kennedy, C. A. Stone, J. H. Bull, J. G. Eaton, R. G. Peck, H. Knot, E. P. Wood, T. Porter, J. B. Murdoch, Asa Walker, C. S. Sperry, J. P. Terrell, H. W. Schaeffer, W. Goodwin, E. D. Tausig, Masters F. H. Holmes, T. B. Howard, and J. F. Parker, Ensigns E. A. Oliver, P. A. Engra, W. A. Windsor, J. S. Ogden, G. B. Ransom, and J. K. Barton, and Asst. Engr. W. M. Parks, Professors C. E. Munroe, W. W. Fay, L. F. Prud'homme, M. Oliver, Pedro Montaldo, Asst. Professors A. V. S. Conroulle, E. Devillers, J. Leroux, H. Dalmon and C. F. Blauvelt.

Introductions and howdyes over, the Visitors proceeded to the parade-ground. As the line of sixty, most of whom were in gay uniforms, formed under the trees of the main avenue and marched to the parade-ground, with the marine guard following in their brilliant dress, the spectacle was radiant. As the Visitors reached the battalion the U. S. ship *Santee* began a volley of 15 guns, the cadets saluted their judges, and the band played a stirring air.

After an inspection, the battalion, Lieut. J. B. Briggs, commanding, gave them a marching salute.

SATURDAY, June 2.—The Board of Visitors met and organized. Rear-Admiral Howell was chosen president, and Senator Lapham vice-president, Lieut. R. G. Peck being detailed as secretary to the board. The board was also divided into the usual committees.

MONDAY, June 4. The board appointed the following additional committee, on Standard of Scholarship—Dr. S. A. Green, Mr. E. V. Kinley, Professor G. J. Rhode, Rev. J. W. Dinsmore. This committee covers a field not heretofore investigated by Boards of Visitors; and undoubtedly bears relation to recent complaints of cadets.

TUESDAY, June 5.—Hon. R. T. Mills, of Texas, has been chosen orator to the cadets on graduation day. At 4.40 on Tuesday there was an artillery drill.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—The board proved this morning that they enjoy a circus as well as the rest of folk, for they were among the delighted and applauding spectators who witnessed the exceedingly clever gymnastic performances of the naval cadets under Professor M. Strohm in the gymnasium. The programme was carried out with great spirit, and embraced tumbling, in which Cadets Carter and McNulta were especially proficient. In the horizontal bar, Cadets Dashiell, Carter, Rust, Jacobs, and McNulta show superiority. In rings, Cadets McNulta, Carter, Dashiell, and Rust excelled. In the parallel bar, Cadets Rust, Jacobs, McNulta, and Dashiell displayed agility. In vaulting, Cadets Miller's Taylor's and Dashiell's leaps proved that they had India-rubber muscles. In high kicking, Cadets Jastremski, Carter, McNulta, Dashiell, and Parmenter excelled. Mr. Jastremski touched the ball at eight feet elevation.

The Third Class gave exercises in dumb-bells and Indian clubs. At 5.40 there was a dress parade by the battalion.

The drilling of the cadets, whether or not it forms a part of the discussions of the visitors, causes considerable comment among the citizens of Annapolis, who are familiar with these exercises by constant attendance upon them from year to year. The general sentiment is that the battalion does not drill well. There is but one real reason can be adduced for one part and that the wheeling. The companies are too large. They are three to the battalion when they used to be four. The drill-master is a most efficient officer, and the difficulty seems the want of spirit in the cadets, Congress, by giving no future to most of the cadets, having destroyed the morale of the school, and the troubles of the First Class evaporated what was left in them after Congress was through with them.

On Saturday several cadets were summoned before the Superintendent for bad drilling. Cadet J. J. Alexander, of the first class, was among them. All the cadets made satisfactory explanation of their conduct in that respect, and escaped punishment for it, but during the examination Cadet Alexander admitted he did not drill as well as he could. He refused to answer and he was sent on board the *Santee* for a week. As he is among the graduates,

and his week will not expire until 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the graduation exercises always occur in the forenoon, Cadet Alexander will be among the absent on that day, and it is even hinted that he may be dismissed. Yesterday afternoon, however, the cadets seemed to have recovered themselves, for the artillery drill was performed with all the spirit, vim, and precision that could be wished. Capt. Ramsay's face beamed with paternal pride as he saw the battalion sweep, at double quick, into action, unlimber, and open a rapid fire upon the imaginary enemy. The evolutions were all executed with a skill and celerity that was creditable to the brigade.

The graduates are not alone looked after by the Board of Visitors and their friends, but a few years since certain Christian ladies, who, through their sons and others, had become deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the young men educating at Annapolis, conceived the plan of providing a fund, the income of which should be devoted to the purchase of a suitable gift book, calculated to lead their thoughts to the high themes of Christianity and practical religion. This fund was intrusted to the American Seaman's Friend Society, and this year each graduate has received a copy of "Gesta Christi Ora: History of Human Progress under Christianity," by Charles Loring Brace. The work is printed in the highest art of typography. To one cadet, in whose room it was found, in spite of free-thinking tendencies, it proved an acceptable and appreciated gift. Mr. Brace's book is of exceptional value, and has attracted much attention both here and abroad.

The Marine Guard of the Naval Academy is now having its monthly rifle practice. The bull's-eye and charge are reduced, to represent a 200-yard range. Monday Corporal Downs struck the bull's-eye 43 times out of a possible 51.

John A. Guthrie, of Virginia, appointed by the President, has passed the examination as naval cadet.

Lieut. R. G. Peck, secretary of the Board of Visitors, has shown unusual courtesy to your correspondent in getting legitimate news from the minutes of meetings.

Naval Cadet W. B. Allen, of New York, has resigned. Secretary Chandler was here Saturday night, and attended the officers' hop.

The naval cadets of the class of 1891, who are on here for final examination, give a hop on Friday night. This takes the place of the customary hop given the graduates who, after their unlucky experience of the past, didn't feel in any humor of standing on one foot and hopping around under the agreeable smiles of the Superintendent.

About twenty cadets have been before the board which is investigating the late difficulties at the Naval Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, June 8, 1888.

Messrs. K. Randolph Brees, wife of the late Capt. Brees of the Navy, has rented a cottage on Conanicut Island, having leased her Newport cottage. Lieut. Little and Lieut. Derby, of the Navy, will also spend the season on Conanicut Island.

Major Theo. K. Gibbs, of New York, has arrived at his cottage on Channing avenue for the season.

Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., has rented his cottage to Gen. Meredith Reed.

The mates at the torpedo station have had their pay reduced from sea to shore pay. They don't like the arrangement.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., has returned from the National Capital.

A large number of men and boys have recently deserted from the training ships.

The new temperance union on board of the *New Hampshire* is flourishing. It was organized by Chaplain Holway, U. S. N.

Lieut. W. F. Law, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Mr. H. A. Bentley, who for years was in the employ of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, as an engineer, has been elected City Engineer and Street Commissioner of this city.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will arrive at his cottage next week.

Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, U. S. N., recently attached to the *Vandalia*, has joined his family at this place.

A maltese cross, sent by the survivors of the 5th New York Volunteers (Dunryea's Zouaves), was placed on General Warren's grave, a few days ago. It was made of white roses and carnations, with the words "Dunryea's Zouaves" worked in small flowers. It was sent to Major Throckmorton, in command at Fort Adams, with the request that he should see that it was placed on the grave. A cottage is being erected here for the family of Gen. Warren.

Commander S. B. Luce was called to Washington late last week.

The members of the torpedo class find but little time for recreation.

Lieut.-Comdr. Newell, U. S. N., and wife have rooms at the Aquidneck House.

The newspapers abroad are given of late to reporting alleged "prize" fighting by boys and seamen of the training fleet.

The wife of Paymaster Hobbs, U. S. N., attached to the *Junilda*, on the Asiatic station, has presented him with a fine boy. Mother and child are doing well. This pleasing news was wired to Mr. Hobbs on Friday, and on Monday a reply was received via Bombay.

Chaplain Holway, of the *New Hampshire*, is to address the children of the Thames Street M. E. Church to-morrow.

Some musicians are needed at Fort Adams.

The family of the late Major George Warren Dresser will spend the summer here.

Mr. S. F. Barger, of New York, has arrived at Commo. Charles H. Baldwin's villa for the season.

Gen. Thibaudin is continuing his 'reforms' in the army, and has just abolished the post of governor of the Invalides. A French officer thus writes of the state of things in the army from his point of view: "At the rate things are going on, our army will probably be re-organized about the year 2000, a date that no one can *débatre*. For ten years we have been reorganizing our army, which a true soldier, a Soult or a Gouvion St. Cyr, could have done in six months. All that we have accomplished up to the present time is to abolish the drums, to alter the former handsome uniforms of our different corps, and to make our soldiers wear head-dresses and clothes which would raise a laugh if they were worn by the soldiers of an opera bouffe. A week ago the Minister of War gave to the army a fresh proof of his solicitude and sympathy. He has suppressed the governor of the Invalides, and has decided that in the future a simple colonel is to command what, since the time of Louis XIV., has been confided to the most illustrious of our generals. Perhaps he thinks that France does not and will not possess generals worthy to fill this post of honor." The above extract pretty well expresses the discontent which is daily increasing in the army. If it is ruled much longer by General Thibaudin, it will soon be ripe for a *coup d'état* in favor of a dynastic restoration.







## A CHANCE FOR THE "YOUNGSTERS."

Recent events have directed public attention to the necessity for providing some means for saving our Army and Navy officers from the inevitable drift toward mental stagnation and decay which results from the inertia of peace. The subject is one which has long engaged the attention of active-minded and ambitious officers of the two services, and it would be fortunate if their efforts could receive the intelligent co-operation of those in civil life who are interested in the efficiency and good reputation of the services. In a recent article, the *New York Evening Post*, of which Carl Schurz is the editor, said: "Our Army officers are undoubtedly a very fine body of men, but the life they are obliged to lead is apt to spoil the habits of the best of them. It is difficult to imagine a more desperately dull place than a military post in the wilderness, and anything more calculated to deaden the mental faculties than the ordinary routine of service in such a post. It is no wonder that, in the absence of almost everything that stimulates mental activity, the few available resources of amusement will be eagerly resorted to by most persons, and of these drinking and playing cards are unfortunately the most available. The consequences are obvious. The remedy would be not only a severer discipline, but also some method of imparting to military life some additional mental interest. In other armies young officers are held to work out plans and problems, to inquire into and report upon all manner of things immediately or remotely connected with their profession, and thus to lead a life of study aside from the daily routine of the Service. We will not assert that such things could be introduced and kept up as largely in our Army as they are in others, but they might be to some extent, and we have no doubt the effect would be felt."

There is far more intellectual activity in our Army than the *Evening Post* imagines, as much, relatively, we doubt not, as prevails in any European service. Our Engineer Corps is constantly engaged at scientific work; the Ordnance Corps is ceaselessly laboring at its specialty, and in the Army military discussion is all the time in progress, as our own columns bear witness. The Army also contributes important professional papers to a magazine of its own, and the fruits of the studies of officers are often presented to the professional public, though they do not reach the attention of the *Evening Post*. The Service is by no means in the condition of intellectual stagnation our intelligent contemporaries lament. Yet, doubtless much more might be done to extend ambition for professional study and improvement.

The line between civil and military occupations should not be drawn so strictly as to deprive our officers of any opportunity that may offer for the exercise of their mental powers, which had better be occupied in studying into the habits of a bug, or in investigating the construction of a spider's web, than suffered to rust for want of use of any sort; or at the best subjected to little exercise other than that involved in following the intricacies of draw poker. Danger and temptation always comes when what is all well enough as the recreation of a mind seeking relaxation from more serious pursuits, is made the chief business and aim of life.

It is easier, of course, in considering such a subject as this, to deal with general statements than with specific recommendations, but we are confident that when the spirit of improvement sufficiently influences our officers means will be found to give it proper direction. What has been accomplished already by a comparatively few officers shows what would be possible to the many, if all could be made to realize the benefit which would result to themselves individually, and to the services as a whole, from a united effort to make the most of every opportunity for improvement.

The isolated situation of many of our garrisoned posts, and the small number of officers thereat, interpose, we can well understand, a great hindrance to professional improvement, but it seems to us that wherever location and numbers admit, there should be a united effort, on the part of our younger officers especially, to secure for themselves some more extended means of mutual instruction. For instance, in New York City, and in New York Harbor, there are stationed a large body of commissioned officers whose duties do not and cannot take up all their time; if some central point were chosen by them where classes could be established, with volunteer instructors and lecturers, much good might result. To insure joint action in this matter might need the co-operation, perhaps the direction, of the superior military authorities until the system was thoroughly in operation; but once established, it would perpetuate itself. We do not dwell at length upon the subject, but merely suggest it

as one worthy of consideration, and should be very glad to see a volunteer "School of Application" established in the vicinity of New York, where the staff, cavalry, artillery, and infantry officers stationed here for the time being might have an opportunity to receive instruction in the profession to which their lives are devoted. No one is too old to learn, and certainly in these days of ever advancing military science, no officer can afford to lose or neglect the advantages and opportunities for professional improvement.

The officers high in command should encourage every effort in the right direction, and should be sufficiently liberal-minded to realize that wisdom was not born with them, nor will perish with them. Every suggestion of younger officers, looking to the improvement of the services, should at least receive kindly and respectful consideration. The history of our and other services shows that forward movements originate from below and not from above. A due amount of conservative pressure from above is necessary to prevent confusion, and change from the mere love of change; but when this pressure becomes too great, it deprives us of the advantage of the individual initiative which is an important factor in all progress. If we want to secure an active-minded and progressive service, we must give the "youngsters" a chance.

## EXEUNT CADET ENGINEERS.

SECRETARY Chandler has written a most remarkable letter to the Attorney-General, as given by us last week, and he has followed it up by statements not particularly flattering (at least as they appeared in the daily press) to the Court of Claims. An appeal has been made to him by several of the cadet engineers now undergoing examination, to which the Secretary has replied in the manner and form set forth in another column.

It is possible that the Secretary knows what Congress really intended to do, at all events he speaks as if he did; but it seems to us that the question is not, What did the legislative branch of the Government intend, but, What did it do? We have already stated that in our opinion (which was subsequently found to be identical with that of the Court of Claims) there was no color whatever for the issuing of General Order 302, and that by no possible construction of the act of August 5, 1882, could those gentlemen borne on the Naval Register as cadet engineers (graduates) and for whose pay as such the act particularly provided, be considered as falling within the category of undergraduates at the Naval Academy.

One paragraph of the Secretary's letter enunciates a most peculiar doctrine in that he says: "There is high authority for the position that neither the executive nor legislative branch of the Government is required to accept as guides for its action the legal opinion of even the Supreme Court."

The criticism of the daily press upon this remarkable paragraph has been most unfavorable, and it seems singular that a lawyer, who has so recently stated the necessity that exists for having a member of the legal profession in the Department, should so far depart from the accepted theory of our Government as to give utterance to such an opinion. We fear that there is something in the atmosphere surrounding the administration of our naval affairs which leads even so good a lawyer as Mr. Chandler to fall into the ways of his predecessors, and (in the words of one whom he knew well in his younger days) "conduct the Navy Department without the slightest regard to law."

That the Secretary, however, is right in his expressed opinion as to the necessity for these young gentlemen passing into the Service is undoubtedly, and if they were allowed to remain their prospects would be most unenviable. There are but three vacancies on the assistant engineers list; and what chance of promotion would there be for the remainder? What too would be the prospects of those young men who are to come after them under the new law? Ten years hence we venture to say that any one of these young men who is "worth his salt" will be thankful for the arbitrary decision which forced him into civil life. Except as a matter of principle, viewed in this light, we should think it hardly worth while for the discharged ones to make a fight; but as they express their determination to press the case to an issue we feel confident that the higher court will fully sustain their position and that in time they will get their old places with back pay; after which victory they can with flying colors march out of the Service by the voluntary act of resignation. While we are disposed at times to question the interpretations of the law given to us by the courts, we think it quite as safe to trust to them as to the opinion of ever so well trained a lawyer, and so acute a

reasoner, as the Secretary of the Navy has shown himself to be.

## LOCOMOTIVE TORPEDOES.

In his consideration of the Lay torpedo as a factor in harbor defence, Mr. Sleeman (whose lecture before the Royal United Service Institution we referred to last week) adopts as the ground work of his argument the axiom that in the case of England, France, China, Russia, and our own country, it is impracticable to provide a sufficient fleet to defend the principal ports, and that the shore defences of a harbor, even when supplemented by fixed torpedoes, when deprived of the assistance of iron-clads, is of too passive a character and of too limited a range to satisfy the demands of modern warfare. Hence he concludes that either the numerical naval force must be largely increased and a heavy ship told off for the defence of each port, or else that some form of locomotive torpedo must be adopted. Lieut. Sleeman said:

The question of naval tactics has been during the last few years much discussed in this theatre and outside, and also many papers have been written on this abstruse subject, by some of the ablest officers of our own and foreign navies, in all of which it has been unanimously agreed upon to consider the ram, and the gun, as a ship's only tactical arms. At the same time it is usually stated, as a premise, that a ship is dependent for her weapons of attack and defence on three arms, viz.: the ram, the gun, and the torpedo—and further that it is imperative that a decision should be made beforehand and strictly adhered to, by the commander of a squadron or captain of a ship, as to which of those arms he intends to treat as his principal weapon, and to arrange his tactics accordingly, the arm chosen being usually the ram, and though the torpedo is spoken of as an auxiliary weapon, yet in all the tactical problems set forth, the positions assigned on paper to the rival vessels are considered only in reference to the opportunities afforded them to ram or to use their guns.

The reasons for thus ignoring the third arm (torpedo) in the study of naval tactics, may be considered to be twofold: 1st. That the only torpedoes with which ships have been or are now armed, are the towing, the spar, and the Whitehead. The former is a very clever weapon, and would prove no doubt of value in an action on the open sea, under certain circumstances, but it is more particularly a weapon to be used from a special vessel.

The spar torpedo may, under certain exceptional circumstances, be of use as a ship weapon, but its tactical value on account of its being a fixture to the ship, and only having a range of 30 feet, is small: ships are now generally supplied with boom or spar torpedoes for the purpose of deterring a ram attack.

The Whitehead, owing to its range being comparatively limited (only some 500 yards), and also that it requires the vessel using it to be heading properly before it can be discharged with accuracy, does not enable any great practical tactical value to be attached to this arm.

2d. That with the exception of one occasion (where it failed) ships armed with locomotive torpedoes have not been engaged, and therefore the actual practical knowledge that can be brought to bear in discussing the tactical position of the locomotive torpedo in future naval combats is considerably less than what is to be obtained in reference to the other arms—the ram, and the gun.

Now, by arming ships with the Lay locomotive torpedo, I trust to be able to show naval tacticians that greater deference is due to the locomotive torpedo, considered as a weapon of ship attack and defence, also that in future, when preparing problems on naval tactics or in discussing that subject, the power of this torpedo necessitates more serious attention and importance being paid to it than has hitherto been accorded to that arm. At the same time, I trust it will be understood I have no intention of "rushing in where, it may be said, angels fear to tread," and teach the science of naval tactics, but I merely desire to point out, and invite discussion thereon, certain positions in a naval engagement where the Lay type of locomotive would become an exceedingly valuable factor.

From a perusal of the principal lectures and essays written of late on naval tactics, I venture to assume the following:

1st. That 2,000 yards may be taken as the extreme effective range for the commencement of an action between modern ships at all equally powerful, the percentage of hits (theoretically) being at this distance only about 20 per cent.

2d. That ramming tactics will be universally adopted.

3d. That one side will take the initiative of the attack, forcing the other side to act entirely on the defensive.

4th. That the attack may be considered usually to have the advantage. In stating these four points I pre-suppose the contending vessels to be fairly equal in power.

I can but believe that in future naval wars, single ship actions will most often occur. At the same time, it is not difficult to understand what a strong defence two ships armed with the Lay torpedoes would have, one of which would be sent out 1,000 yards in advance of each vessel, against an attack by two or three ships: the disabling of only one of the attacking force would so seriously disconcert the tactics of that side, as to afford the defenders the most advantageous position.

The duty of harbor defence torpedo boats will be chiefly the constant attack of a blockading force, for the purpose of raising the blockade or for preventing the maintenance of a sufficiently effective, or, as it may be termed, "legal" blockade.

As regards the attack of anchored ships, such opportunities should be conspicuous for their rarity, and in the event of a vessel being forced to anchor in any position open to such an attack, every ordinary and extraordinary means should be taken to render it impossible for hostile torpedo boats, armed with the Whitehead or spar torpedo, to get within effective range, and a most complete boat patrol should be instituted.

Barely indeed will such chances be offered for torpedo boat attacks as were given to the Russians in their late war with Turkey; for instance, three Turkish ironclads anchored off Sulina, completely unprotected by patrol boats, booms, or nets; a single ironclad anchored at Sonkoun, Kaleb, again protected by boats, rowing guard around her; and again several ironclads anchored head and stern in Batoum, guarded by a few boats, and with an advanced barrier of booms and planks, which means proved ineffectual, as the Russian torpedo boats evaded the first, and their torpedoes the latter protection. The failure of this and the greater portion of the Russian torpedo boat attacks were due, not to the means of defence employed by the Turks, but generally to the want of continuity in carrying out the attacks on the



part of the Russians, and also to the uncertainty of the Whitehead and towing torpedoes used for the first time in actual war and by men not thoroughly acquainted with their manipulation.

The carrying of torpedo boats by the larger class of men-of-war is principally for the purpose of attacking disabled ships in an action on the open sea. The idea is that these boats should be lowered before the action, and be towed or follow astern of the ships, from which position they should be prepared to dart out and attack or deter any ship attempting to ram, and also to attack any of the enemy's crippled vessels.

The question that here naturally suggests itself to a practical mind is whether, when required, these ship torpedo boats would ever be found to have escaped scot free from the large and small missiles of the enemy's guns.

Then, in making an attack with torpedo boats armed with the Lay torpedo on a blockading ship, the time chosen would be either the dusk of the evening or just before daybreak. In this case great darkness is not so essential as it would be when using the Whitehead, when the boat must approach comparatively very close to the ship, and also remain there during the time required to fit and discharge her torpedo. The tactics to be observed would be for the boat to advance very carefully to within 1,500 yards of the ship, and then start her Lay torpedo, which would take about three minutes to reach the vessel. At this distance in the dusk or early morning there would be very little chance of the boat being discovered by the enemy, but if that happened she would at once be steamed away from the ship.

Another plan of attack, which seems to me to possess great chances of success, is for the fast torpedo boat to tow out a small rowing boat, and when within 1,500 yards distance from the ship, drop the boat and torpedo, which would be operated from the rowing boat; the torpedo boat at once steaming away from the ship, and well clear of the operating boat; then if the electric light search out the torpedo boat, she would so manoeuvre as to keep the beam of light on her, and if possible draw the ship after her; the operator in the small boat utilizing the electric light for directing her torpedo to the ship.

Another most important use of this locomotive torpedo would be as the armament of specially built torpedo ships, which are intended to attack the heaviest armed ship at very close ranges, and rely solely on their torpedoes and ram for their powers of attack and defence. The advantages of arming such a vessel with torpedoes which can be manoeuvred at long ranges with absolute certainty, and which require no special fittings, are self-evident.

In the course of some remarks following the lecture Admiral Gore Jones, R. N., said:

The lecturer has laid great stress on the intricacy of other torpedoes, but I think the Lay torpedo is just as intricate as any other that we know of. There are, I think, some radical defects in the Lay torpedo, one is in the power with which it is driven, viz., carbonic acid gas. In the first place carbonic acid gas starts the torpedo with great velocity, but it very soon decreases as the reservoirs empty. In the second place, carbonic acid gas is subject to the effects of temperature, and, I was told in one of the experiments, that a heated shot was put in the chamber where the gas receivers were, to keep the carbonic acid gas up to its temperature. In the early experiments the cable was always kinking.

I deny entirely the speed. I never saw a Lay torpedo used the whole time I was in America that went 7 knots, let alone 14, but Col. Lay may have improved his speed in the last three years. With regard to the cable running along the ground, that I deny also. There is a very large bight left, and any fast boat with a grapnel passing across it would certainly grapple and disable it.

I look upon the motive agency as a very great danger, because it might explode at any time through change of temperature, and to have such reservoirs in a ship would be highly dangerous. Then, again, you would require the ship to be constantly manufacturing a very dangerous chemical.

I saw the trials on several occasions under the most favorable circumstances for about six years. I went to America in 1873, and left in 1879. I saw a dozen trials under the most favorable circumstances with the inventor there. I went long distances to see them, and always had to return home without having seen anything really effective.

Lieut. Sleeman: In answer to Admiral Gore Jones, I can only say that the Lay torpedo has been much improved during the last few years, for he states that the earlier trials were generally unsuccessful, whilst from 1878 the Lay trials have been attended with uniform success.

With regard to the carbonic acid gas, Lieut. Sleeman stated that it was intended to supply each torpedo with three or four spare filled reservoirs, under a pressure of about 60 atmospheres, the reservoirs being tested to a pressure of more than 100 atmospheres. He further remarked that it did not require an expert to run it, saying, "I would go on board any ship you like, pick up a first-class boy, and he would work the Lay as easily as I did." It strikes us that here Mr. Sleeman's enthusiastic advocacy of his favorite has led him into somewhat dangerous territory, inasmuch as we would consider it an extremely doubtful experiment to trust the manipulation of a Lay boat, travelling at such a speed to any one who had not had a good deal of preliminary experience. The question of the motor has always seemed to us a most important one, and the trouble experienced in this country by the cold resulting upon the expansion of the liquefied gas has been of a most serious character. Compressed air has been found to be thoroughly reliable in the Whitehead, and we see no good reason why an adoption of that as a motor would not largely enhance the value of the Lay as a weapon of offence or defence, while at the same time it would cheapen its cost. Machinery for the compression of air could easily be found or improvised, wherever there was a steam engine, and there would be no necessity for a dozen or more spare flasks of carbonic acid gas being stowed away on board ship. It is in this direction that we think some improvement can be made; but even with whatever of defects it may possess, we see no reason to recede from our opinion,

so frequently expressed, that in this type of torpedo we possess a weapon unequalled by any other of its kind.

THE Navy-yard Advisory Board, Commodore Luce president, have about decided upon the general conclusion of their report, and are now engaged in preparing the details. When the board first met the various subjects pertaining to a yard were divided up into four different branches, so that each member would have a special line to examine and report upon. At the meeting now being held the members are comparing the data thus obtained, from which they will make their final report. Upon their report depends the closing of several of the yards within the next few weeks. With reference to the League Island yard, the one that seems to attract the most attention, it cannot be said definitely what the recommendations of the board will be until the report has been submitted to Secretary Chandler, but it is probable that the board will recommend that this yard either be transformed into what it was originally intended to be, viz.: a large iron-clad ship-building yard, or if this cannot be done, that it be closed altogether, and the land returned to the city of Philadelphia. The Mare Island, Washington, and Norfolk Navy-yards, will, it is thought, certainly be retained.

THE masters in the Navy Register from Wm. P. Clason down to Robert M. Doyle, in the list of ensigns (both inclusive) have been commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 3d of March, 1883. The midshipmen from Peyton P. Bibb to Hugh Rodman (both inclusive) have been commissioned ensigns (junior grade) from the 3d of March, 1883. This was done under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 3d of March, 1883.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter on the subject of an exploring expedition across the Island of Madagascar, which is just now brought prominently to our attention by French interference in its affairs, as well by the recent visit of a Malagassy delegation to this country. We are glad to give publicity to undertakings in themselves of professional interest, which are designed, as in this case, to offer an opportunity for enterprise and adventure to young naval officers, and which, in these days of professional apathy and legislative uncertainty, open a field for study, for thought, and for the cultivation of higher aims and ambitions. Master Shufeldt, who heads the expedition, is a son of a naval officer whose own example offers the highest stimulus to the junior to distinguish himself in a field of enterprise where his family have already made a distinguished reputation. Mr. Shufeldt will be accompanied by one assistant, junior to himself, one enlisted man, and by a canoe party of not less than twenty natives, and will be completely provided with an outfit of photographic apparatus, sketching materials, and means to preserve a collection of all objects of natural history. The expedition will be of course a distinctively American one, and a pioneer one, too, across this distant and novel country. If this island is found to be in such a state, owing to the recent French complications, as to render the undertaking a dangerous one, for the present it will be given up—all that is left to the discretion of the commanding officer.

THE double turreted monitor *Amphitrite* was launched at Wilmington, Del., at a quarter past two o'clock Thursday afternoon. The launch was witnessed by 2,000 people, and was successful in every respect. As the boat touched the water she was christened by Miss Nellie Benson, daughter of Capt. N. R. Benson, of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company. Among those present were Secretary Chandler, Senator Hawley, Superintendent of Naval Construction Hichborn, Chief Engineer Shock and Chief Constructor Wilson.

CONTRACTS have been formally executed with John Roach, Wm. H. Cramp, and Hollingsworth and Hollingshead for furnishing the double-turreted monitors *Puritan*, *Terror*, and *Amphitrite*, with engines and machinery. Mr. Roach will be allowed for the *Puritan* about \$410,000; Mr. Wm. H. Cramp and Messrs. Hollingsworth and Hollingshead, about \$208,000 each for the *Terror* and *Amphitrite*. Thus about \$1,026,000 will be left for the *Monadnock*. It has not been decided what will be done with this vessel. The Secretary is at present of the opinion that her builders should not be allowed the contract for fitting her out with engines and machinery in view of their not having the plant for building marine engines. It is not improbable, therefore, that bids for this work will be advertised for. The Secretary, in making the negotiations with the three first-named contractors, acted entirely in accord-

ance with the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board. The board prepared the estimates, which they regarded a fair market price for the work required. The Secretary submitted the figures to the contractors with the offer that if they would do the work for the price named they could have the contract. They accepted the offer and will begin work immediately upon them. An assistant engineer has been ordered to each of the three yards where these vessels are located, to assist the contractors in putting in the machinery. Secretary Chandler, Engineer-in-Chief Shock, and Chief Constructor Wilson left Washington Thursday morning to witness the launching of the *Amphitrite* from the yard at Wilmington.

We are in receipt of a copy of the instructions issued by Gen. Hazen to Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, who commands the Greeley relief expedition. If he cannot get through the ice with his vessel he is to send it back and prepare to remain with his party until relieved next year, going forward himself in command of a party with stores. He carries instructions to Lieut. Greeley with reference to his return.

As we anticipated last week would be the case, the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department caused by the death of Gen. W. G. Mitchell was filled this week (Thursday) by the appointment of Capt. Michael V. Sheridan, brother of the Lieutenant-General, and military secretary on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Sheridan's military service dates from 1863, and he has for many years had a large experience in staff duties which amply qualifies him for his new position.

#### THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD

THE board of Naval officers, of which Captain R. W. Meade is president, ordered to investigate Representative Dezenendorf's charge of mismanagement and extravagance in the expenditures upon the U. S. steamer *Pinta* at the Norfolk Navy Yard, submitted their report to Secretary Chandler on Wednesday. The Board find that the total expenditures, amounting to \$106,221.55, were excessive, when compared with the prime cost of the vessel, and as compared with very like repairs made upon a like vessel, the *Palos*, in 1879-80 which amounted to \$78,201.27—which itself was 20 per cent. in excess of what it should have been. This is due to the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering, the Bureau of Equipment having expended only \$10,572.31. The Bureau of Construction expended \$47,810.29 for labor on the *Pinta*, which, the Board remarks, "is very large in comparison with the amount of work performed, amounting to 9,653 days at the high rate of \$5 per day, and a greater number if less was paid."

When Mr. Wilson succeeded Mr. Easby as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and afterward, he seems to have found no official fault with Webb or Varney until March 14, 1883, when the latter was admonished "of the excessive amount of the expenditure, and directed to see that the money was not diverted from its proper uses." However, "Mr. Wilson seems to have taken no other steps to prevent the excessive expenditure, nor does he seem to have reported the acts to his superior."

As to the unseaworthiness of the *Pinta*, the Board found that the repairs had "made her no more unseaworthy than she was before," when she was "as seaworthy as most vessels of similar construction." The *Palos*, a like vessel, after being repaired in 1870, made an excellent voyage to China, where she has cruised ever since, and at times encountered very severe weather.

One other finding of the Board which involves a question respecting the professional skill or judgment of an officer, is withheld from publication until he shall have been afforded an opportunity to submit any explanation which he may desire to offer.

It is expected that a court of inquiry will follow this report. Mr. Dezenendorf, upon whose complaint the investigation was made, has preferred charges with specifications against William K. Mayo, Commodore, U. S. N., and Commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., and William H. Varney, Naval Constructor, U. S. N., in charge of the Department of Construction and Repairs at said yard. In his letter to the Secretary transmitting them, he asks that the detail of officers to conduct the investigation for this purpose should not, for obvious reasons, include an officer at present stationed at this yard, and the witnesses should, when summoned, if they are employed in the yard, have your assurance that they shall not be removed or dismissed from employment for telling the truth.

The charges against Commodore Mayo are: first, violation of Article 8 of Articles for the Government of the Navy, and Section 1,545 Revised Statutes; second, violation of paragraph 3 of section 2 of instructions to commanding officers; third, conduct prejudicial to the good government of the Navy Yard, and violation of section 1,546 of the Revised Statutes and of the Civil Service act approved January 10, 1883. The specifications allege the employment of unnecessary laborers; the granting of absences for political purposes, and permitting contributions to be taken for political purposes. The charges against Naval Constructor Varney, which are seven in number, allege substantially the same offences, with the additional charge of extravagance in the repairs to the *Pinta*, and that in 1882 he approved a bill for lumber delivered at the yard, which was defective, and had not been properly inspected.



## THE WHEREABOUTS OF EX-OFFICERS.

As a matter of interest to many readers we give the present addresses of the general officers of volunteers who retired from our Army immediately after the Civil War, so far as we can give them from personal recollection. Perhaps some of our readers can extend the list. We omit officers whose names are still borne on the Army Register. Major-Generals Geo. B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Francis C. Barlow, Henry E. Davies, Frans Sigel, W. F. (Baldy) Smith, Daniel Butterfield, and Daniel E. Sickles are residing in New York, where Carl Schurz is also, editing the *Evening Post*; Don Carlos Buell is an iron manufacturer at Paris, Ky.; D. F. Butler is Governor of Massachusetts, and is making it lively for the old Bay State; Geo. Stoneman is Governor of California; Jacob D. Cox resides at Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Franklin is managing the Colt's Arms Co. at Hartford, Conn.; E. D. Keyes resides in California; G. M. Dodge is President of a Railroad Company and resides in New York city; John A. Logan is Senator of the United States; John A. McClelland resides in Illinois; Gershom Mott in New Jersey; Henry W. Slocum is member of Congress elect from Brooklyn and a Trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge; Lew Wallace is Minister to Turkey and next friend to the Sublime Porte; N. P. Banks is in Boston; W. E. Rosecrans is member of Congress from California; Brig.-Gen. Jacob Ammen is living at Beltsville, Md.; Henry A. Barnum is a leading Republican politician of the State of New York; D. McM. Gregg was residing at Reading, Pennsylvania; Charles P. Stone, who has just returned from Egypt, has an office at No. 171 Broadway, New York city, and resides at Flushing, Long Island; Henry M. Naglee is a rich wine grower in California, and manufactures the celebrated Naglee brandy; Rutherford B. Hayes is living at Fremont, O.; Walter Q. Gresham is Postmaster-General; Patrick H. Jones is living in New York City; Emerson Opdycke is a banker in New York City; James H. Wilson is President of the New England R. R.; Marsena R. Patrick is living in the State of New York; Edward E. Potter at Newport, R. I.; Green B. Baum, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is practicing law in Washington; F. B. Spinola is a New York politician of somewhat odorous reputation; G. L. Stannard is residing in the State of Vermont; Adelbert Ames is a merchant in New York City, where W. W. Averell also resides; W. W. Belknap is practicing law in Washington; Joseph J. Bartlett is, we believe, living in San Francisco; Edward S. Bragg, is an ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin; Joseph B. Carr, late Lieutenant-Governor of New York, is residing in this State; J. L. Chamberlain is President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; John M. Corse is living in New York City; Charles Devens is Judge in one of the courts in Massachusetts; Edward Ferrero has a dancing establishment in New York City; Charles K. Graham is Surveyor of the Port of New York; and N. Martin Curtis and Wm. H. Morris are in the New York Custom House; Geo. S. Greene is an engineer in New York City; John F. Hartman resides in Philadelphia; Joseph R. Hawley is U. S. Senator from Connecticut; A. G. McCook is an editor and ex-member of Congress of New York; Alexander Shaler is living in New York City, and has just been appointed President of the Board of Health; Alexander S. Webb is President of the College of the City of New York; Neal Dow, we believe, is still practicing temperance in the State of Maine.

From the Washington *Sunday Herald* we glean the following information in regard to the present whereabouts of some of the General Officers of the Confederate Service: J. E. Johnston is the general agent of a New York insurance company; Beauregard is Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana; D. H. Hill is in North Carolina; G. W. Smith is State Commissioner of Insurance in Kentucky; W. T. Martin lives at Natchez, Miss.; C. W. Field and L. L. Lomax are in Florida; Marmaduke Johnson resides in St. Louis; Wm. Preston lives in Kentucky, Humes in Memphis, Tenn.; Wirt Adams at Jackson, Miss.; Frank Armstrong in St. Louis, Churchill in Little Rock, Colquitt in Georgia, and is Senator-elect from that State; Colston in Virginia; Dibrell is a member of Congress from Tennessee; Lyon lives at Eddyville, Ky., Mackall in Georgia; McGowan is a member of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; W. R. Miles is a planter on the Yazoo River, Miss.; Roger A. Pryor lives in New York; Ripley is in London, and so is Roddy; J. G. Walker is in Mexico, W. O. Wickham in Virginia; Cnstie Lee is President of the Washington and Lee College, Va.; William Henry Fitzhugh Lee ("Runy" Lee) is a planter; Fitzhugh Lee owns the Ravenswood estate on the Potomac, about fifty miles below Washington; Robert Lee, youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, lives on the James River; Longstreet lives at Gainesville, Ga.; Early at Lynchburg, Va.; Hampton near Columbia, S. C.; A. P. Stewart at Oxford, Miss.; Stephen D. Lee in Mississippi; Bate is Governor of Tennessee; "Red" Jackson lives near Nashville, Wheeler in North Alabama, Lawton in Savannah; Cockrell is a U. S. Senator from Missouri; E. C. Walthall lives at Grenada, Miss.; John C. Brown at St. Louis, George D. Johnston at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ferguson in Greenville, Miss.; Holtselaw in Selma, Ala.; Buckner in Louisville, Kirby Smith at Eminence, Ky.; McLaws at Augusta, Ga.; Featherstone in Mississippi; Lowry is Governor of Mississippi; Slaughton is Postmaster at Mobile; Harry Heth is in Texas, E. Porter Alexander in Georgia, P. M. B. Young at Cartersville, Ga.; G. D. Cosby at San Francisco (adjutant-general on Gov. Stoneman's staff); Dabney Maury in Virginia, Rosser in Manitoba; Kerahaw is a Judge in South Carolina; Comen Obestnet, Bonham and Youmans are in South Carolina; Walter Taylor lives at Norfolk, Va.; Charles H. Marshall in Baltimore; Wilcox, C. M. Jones, Samuel and John Withers in Washington, and Pemberton in New Jersey.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

At the meeting last week at Cincinnati, of the American Surgical Association, a resolution was adopted to the effect that Congress should make a sufficient appropriation to furnish a fire-proof building for the library of the Surgeon-General's office, and to maintain the library and continue the publication of the Index Catalogue.

White Wolf, Big Bow, and Sun Boy, representing the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, arrived in Washington, June 4, to confer with the Secretary of the Interior respecting the boundaries of their reservation.

There is no intention at present on the part of the War Department officials to transfer the principal recruiting depot from David's Island, New York Harbor, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, as has been stated by some of the Cincinnati papers. Unless, however, the Adjutant-General can obtain an appropriation for the construction of new buildings to replace the dilapidated structures now at David's Island, it will be absolutely necessary to remove the depot from David's Island to some other place, but to where it is not determined. It is hoped that the oft repeated request for an appropriation for the improvement of the present depot will be granted by the next Congress, so as to avoid the necessity for a change to some out-of-the-way place.

But seven more days remain of Engineer-in-Chief Shook's administration as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. As the time approaches for his retirement interest in the matter of selecting his successor increases. Of those who have not been mentioned for the place in the papers, Chief Engineer Robie is one of the few. He is said to have good backing. Chief Engineer Henderson is thought, by those who profess to know, to be his strongest opponent. Whoever the successful candidate may be, it is expected he will be ordered to assume his duties within a few days after the place is made vacant, as the business of the bureau is in such a stage as not to permit it to run along for any great length of time without a head. The draughting of plans for engines and boilers for the new cruisers is now fairly commenced, and to keep the work progressing it is important that the new chief should be designated immediately.

Judge Black has succeeded in his effort in behalf of his client, Commander Eastman. He took the ground that the finding of the board was unwarranted, because the matter of indebtedness, for which his client was condemned, does not constitute moral unfitness, and so convinced the Secretary, who recommended to the President the disapproval of the findings of the board. Accordingly, the President on Thursday disapproved the board's action, also the findings of the Medical Board. This action on the part of the President leaves Commander Eastman just where he was before he appeared before the board, and the question now is, what will be the next move in this case? This the Secretary had not determined before going away on Thursday. It is probable that he will be ordered before a Retiring Board.

Although the War Department is waiting to hear the decision of the Philadelphia court in the Major Nickerson divorce case before ordering a Court-martial for his trial, it is expected that a court will be ordered no matter what the decision of the Philadelphia court may be. His case is now before the Secretary of War.

The question of establishing naval stations at Chiriqui and Golfo Dulce has been considered at the Cabinet meetings this week, but, as far as known, no conclusions have been reached. The statement that the appropriation made in 1881 of \$200,000 for this purpose will have to be turned into the Treasury on the 1st of the coming July is not correct. The appropriation was for a specific purpose and is perpetual.

The case of Capt. A. Badeau, retired, will be taken up by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury next week. His counsel is now engaged in preparing an argument, which he will submit in a few days, to show the incorrectness of the Fourth Auditor's recent decision in his client's case.

The following letter, written by Major Wason to the Chief Paymaster at San Antonio a few days prior to his confession regarding the alleged robbery, has not yet seen light through the newspapers:

I have the honor to submit a report of my investigation and actions since my letter of the day before yesterday. I said in that that I wished to put the civil authorities on the track of the men who left the train at Cisco and Baird. For this purpose I visited both these places personally and submitted the facts to the proper authorities. It appears from the search so far made that two men who left our train at Cisco went to Albany. I telegraphed the Sheriff of Shakerford County at that point to have these men traced and arrested, unless they could be accounted for to his satisfaction. I also learned that among the passengers who left the train at Baird were two men who took breakfast at the hotel there, but did not register. They left by stage for Coleman. I telegraphed the Sheriff at Coleman to look out for them. I yesterday telegraphed the Sheriffs all the neighboring counties to keep a lookout for all strangers or suspicious characters, giving them an outline of the robbery. I then came on here, and have been in close conference with Sheriff Ware and Captain McMurray, of the State troops. Both are active men, well acquainted with the character of work on hand, and are giving all the assistance in their power. They suspect a woman who was on the same car with me of complicity in the affair, and a man goes to-day to El Paso, where she stopped, to keep her under surveillance, and with power to arrest her in case our suspicions receive sufficient confirmation to justify such a step. At the suggestion of Mr. Ware and Capt. McMurray I telegraphed yesterday to Dallas for a special detective named Duncan, who has the reputation of being the highest man of that profession in the Southwest. He arrived here this morning, and has been put in possession of all the facts in the case, and has gone to work on it. He thinks it impossible that the robbers should finally escape, though I cannot feel so sanguine; and I fear the money is gone, even if we capture the thieves. I have found no one among the authorities who seems so capable of giving valuable assistance as Sheriff Ware (who captured and killed Sam Boss) and Capt. McMurray. I have therefore decided to remain here, for the present at least, and direct all operations from here. Of course, some developments may arise at any moment to change this, but in the meantime I think I can do no better than remain here. I have said to all the authorities that a suitable reward would be paid for the capture of the robbers or for the recovery of the money. How far the Government will go in the matter I am un-

able to say, but of course I must submit to any sacrifice personally that may aid in the matter. I am a little short in personal funds, only having started with enough ready money for the trip. I am very anxious to hear from you, though I suppose you have no more than received my report sent by mail on Monday from Sweetwater.

I shall keep you advised by wire and also by letter of all my movements and of each step taken, and shall be glad of any advice, suggestion, instruction, or order that you might send.

So much depends on the success of my efforts to me that you may be sure that I shall not spare myself in any way. While I feel that I have not been neglectful, and that this is a misfortune which might have befallen any one, yet I am conscious of the difficulty there will be in making others than my own personal friends believe so, and I feel that this affair means my almost complete ruin unless I can succeed in the almost impossible task of recovering the funds.

The rumors in regard to Col. Morrow are set at rest by the decision of the Secretary of War, after investigation, that there is no good reason for taking any official action in his case.

The War Department officials are again at their wits end to know what to do with Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cav. They had just finished the reprimand recommended by the Court-martial by which he was recently tried for borrowing money from enlisted men and not repaying them, when information is received that since his trial was concluded he has been absent from his post without leave, refusing to do any duty, and is now wandering about New Mexico causing trouble by his eccentric action. He will be arrested and brought back to his regiment (Fort Apache), but what next is to be done with him the officials are at a loss to say. The physicians of the Government Asylum at Washington were very positive as to his insanity, which is of a peculiar type. He seems to be well enough when he has nothing to do, but is off his balance when placed on duty and subject to military discipline. The proper course would seem to be to retire him, and the Secretary of War is now considering his case.

P. A. Engineer Clark, in a letter to the Naval Advisory Board, requests that the Pusey and Jones Co. be given the contract of making the target for testing his (Clark's) system of defective armor, for which \$20,000 was appropriated by Congress. He also asks that the material be procured from abroad. The Advisory Board will reach an agreement upon the matter within a few days.

We understand that the Naval Advisory Board have rejected the plan of Mr. Clark, and adopted instead of it one suggested by Mr. Bowles, a member of the Board. This is, of course, very unsatisfactory to Mr. Clark, and he is doing all in his power to secure the adoption of his plans by the Secretary.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, visited New York on Monday, and arrived in Washington on Tuesday. He had a conference with the commandant of the yard on the subject of the removal of fittings and guns of the *Yantic*, in connection with her preparation for the voyage to Greenland.

The appropriation for the three cruisers and despatch boat will allow only the following sums for contracts for their building: *Chicago*, \$1,248,000, *Boston* and *Atlanta*, \$783,500 each, Despatch boat, \$399,000. All bids in excess of these sums will have to be rejected. March 16 the Secretary of the Navy sent out a circular letter to American shipbuilders, requesting them to furnish a statement of their facilities for constructing iron and steel ships. Some of them responded. It having been deemed advisable that those proposing to bid for the cruisers, should furnish in advance, so as to avoid delay when bids are opened, statements of their facilities, the Secretary again communicated with them June 2, calling attention to his previous letter or circular.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury June 6 finished his audit of the accounts of the surviving members of the crew of the lost Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*. He holds that they are not entitled to witness fees or to reimbursement of the amounts paid by them for board, etc., while in Washington in attendance on the *Jeannette* Court of Inquiry. He limits their allowance to their sea pay as seamen. Seaman Nindermann and Fireman Bartlett called upon Secretary Chandler to protest against this ruling. The former called the Secretary's attention to the fact that he (Nindermann) was summoned to Washington and was detained subject to the orders of the court, for more than two months and that his pay as a seaman in the Navy would not defray one-fourth of his actual expenses. The Secretary requested Mr. Nindermann to draw up a statement of his expenditures, and said he would do what he could to have them allowed.

The proceedings of the Department Board in the cases of Sergeant Wm. P. Burnham, Company E, 14th Infantry, and Corporal James Murray, Troop C, 7th Cavalry, have been received at the War Department. They passed the examinations, and will be ordered before the board at Fort Monroe this week. These two and the two non-commissioned officers already ordered before the Fort Monroe board, will be the only non-commissioned officers that will receive commissions this year. It is expected that several civilians will be selected before the week ends to appear before a board for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants.

EXPERIMENTS will be resumed with the 6 in. rifled steel guns at Annapolis this week if the new lot of powder ordered some time ago is received as expected. It is expected that one of the guns now constructing at the Washington Navy-yard will be completed and sent to Annapolis for test within the next two months. In view of the highly satisfactory results attained from the patchedup guns from trials heretofore had, the event of testing the new gun is looked forward to by ordnance people with considerable interest. A large attendance of gun men may be expected during the experiments.



## SECRETARY CHANDLER'S OPINION.

The following letter has been sent to the cadet engineers by Secretary Chandler in answer to a request that he should suspend action in their case:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 22, has been duly considered.

You appeal to me not to obey the law of August 5, 1882, which directs that any surplus of graduates of the Naval Academy who have successfully completed the six years' course, but are not needed to "fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line and Engineer Corps of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps," shall be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay; and you request me to continue to recognize you all after your six years' course as still in the naval service in some capacity. This request cannot be complied with consistently with my convictions of public duty.

There is no doubt whatever as to the intention of Congress. It first determined to reduce an overloaded naval list, by omitting to fill vacancies until the line officers should be reduced 115, the medical corps 10, the pay corps 30 and the engineer corps 100.

To subserve these reductions it next provided:—First, that only one-half the vacancies in the line, above the grade of midshipman should be filled by promotions, and no promotions made in the medical, pay or engineer corps until the various reductions should be reached; second, that no appointments should be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy to the lower grades of the line and engineer corps of the Navy and of the marine corps, except to fill vacancies therein, with the qualification that there should be at least ten appointments into the Navy each year from such graduates; and, third, it enacted in express terms that all surplus graduates should be honorably discharged.

No one doubts that in passing this law Congress intended to treat alike both the cadet midshipmen and the cadet engineers who had not then completed their six years' course, and to honorably discharge all of them not needed to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line, engineer corps and marine corps. No person believes that Congress intended thus to discharge the 120 cadet midshipmen and yet to retain and give naval commissions to the forty cadet engineers who would become a surplus under the operation of the law. Such a purpose would have been absurd and grossly unjust.

It is true, however, that the Court of Claims, in a suit by Mr. Leopold for the monthly pay which a cadet engineer under the old law was entitled to receive more than a naval cadet under the new law, has decided that, whatever Congress may have intended, it did not use apt language to include the cadet engineers, and you thereupon ask me to substitute the Court's opinion for my own and act upon it. This I cannot conclude to do.

First—The opinion is based upon errors of fact, owing probably to the circumstance that the suit was begun March 19, 1883, and hurried to a decision May 14, and a motion has been made to reopen the case so as to allow the truth to be proved.

Second—The court omitted to notice a statute bearing directly upon the question on which it so hastily expressed an opinion, and it will be asked to revise its decision.

Third—The case, if finally decided for the plaintiff, will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and, in the meantime, neither the judgment nor the opinion of the Court of Claims is binding upon or ought to control any person or official having contrary convictions.

Fourth—It may be added that the suit of Mr. Leopold was brought and hastened to a decision, not in order to secure the \$50 sued for, but to obtain, if possible, an opinion of the Court of Claims which could be urged as a reason for a change of departmental action. Such a practice ought not to be encouraged.

The executive officers of the Government are bound to act upon their own judgment when performing administrative functions, and have no right to substitute the opinion of the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court. There is no legislative authority for the position that neither the executive nor legislative branch of the Government is required to accept as guides for its action the legal opinion of even the Supreme Court. They must submit to the enforcement of any final judgment of such court where the power of enforcement exists in the particular lawsuit decided. Beyond this every officer and every citizen should continue to act upon any clear convictions of law which he may honestly entertain.

In the sincere belief that, with the enormous disproportion of eighteen hundred and seventeen naval officers to thirty-one vessels in commission, being fifty-nine officers to each ship and one officer to every five seamen, the true interests of the country require that the legislation of Congress should be carried out according to its unobscured intention. I shall be no party to any narrow pretext to evade it, but shall deem it my duty to oppose in whatever form and by whatever advanced the claim which the late cadet engineers are now setting up.

There will be three new appointments of assistant engineers from the ten provided for by Congress and two appointments of second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, which will probably be made in their order of merit from naval cadets who were cadet engineers and are about finishing their six years' course. The remainder of such cadets will, together with fifty or sixty naval cadets who were cadet midshipmen and are not required for seven appointments as ensigns and about seven appointments in the Marine Corps, be granted honorable discharges under the act of Congress. If this action be erroneous Congress alone can remedy it. No judicial redress is appropriate or can be made effectual.

The disappointment which young men feel who have been educated with the expectation of being given life commissions in the naval service, but now find themselves barred from receiving them, is quite natural. But on the other hand, ought the people to take into their employment and tax themselves to support more naval officers than they need? With about two hundred and fifty engineer officers in the Navy, or eight to each ship, do we need any increase? Was not the reduction provided for by Congress wisely decided upon? Ought forty more unnecessary engineer officers to be now added because of your expectations? Are not you and your associate cadets who were cadet midshipmen, now about to enter civil life, more fortunate than any other body of 160 young men in the world? Is it not better for you, like several millions of other young Americans, not so well educated, to bravely enter the great world of civil affairs rather than force yourself into an overgrown corps of naval officers, where you will not find a career worthy your high character and many accomplishments? Let me repeat the words of my annual report: "Those cadets who are not needed for the Navy will have received a superior education at the Government expense, and with a donation of one year's pay in advance will return to civil life admirably fitted to enter and to succeed in the most lucrative employments of peace, while standing always ready, with their naval capacities enlarged by their professional business experience, to come to the aid of the country in time of war."

While closing this letter, notwithstanding my inability to respond favorably in any respect to your requests, you must allow me to compliment the beauty of style and fairness of statement which pervade your communication and to express my thanks for all the courteous expressions concerning myself. Nothing but an overpowering sense of duty, I am sure, could sustain me in resisting such a graceful appeal.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

To Messrs. William H. Gantley, Gustav Hammerling, W. W. White, O. B. Shallenberger, Solon Arnold, J. M. Whitman, R. C. Sampson, Dr. Witt C. Redgrave, Kenneth McAlpine, Lloyd Bankson, E. E. Byrne, R. J. Beach, W. S. Smith, Robert Stewart, Jr., L. B. Perkins, and A. R. Bush, Naval Cadets, United States Navy, Annapolis, Md.

Secretary Chandler said, Wednesday, to the New York Herald correspondent, in reference to the "high authority" mentioned in his letter, for the position that neither the executive nor legislative branch of the Government is required to accept as guides for its action the legal opinions of even the Supreme Court, that he referred, first, to the Dred Scott decision; second, to the decision declaring the legal tender act unconstitutional, when people went so far as to say that to reverse that decision the number of Justices had to be

increased and the Court packed to secure a reversal of that opinion; and, third, to the position taken by Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, who, when a Senator, in Dec., 1869, and but a short time before his appointment to this judicial office, introduced a bill in the Senate entitled, "A Bill further to Define and Regulate the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Courts of the United States." Secretary Chandler, continuing, said: "Now, if you will turn to page 87, in part I, of the Congressional Globe, second session, Forty-first Congress, you will not only find the text of the bill, but a speech supporting it which fills seven pages of the Globe. As the Herald has said that it was a theory of mine, I merely want to say that if the opinion of the Supreme Court, as originally given, had been final, our greenback issue would have been worthless—an opinion that everybody knows the country rejected, and which neither Congress nor the Executive heeded for a moment. I refer the Herald to Senator (now Chief Justice) Drake's remarks in support of his views, which have probably been forgotten in the march of events."

## SECRETARY LINCOLN.

Speaking of Secretary Lincoln, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says:

Mr. Lincoln is a man of strong personal attachments. He retains in his mature years the close friendships which were formed at college and while a young man here in Washington. Perhaps his "best friend" is Edgar T. Waller (Waller), the son of the former Secretary of the Navy, who is now a man of wealth and leisure, with no more toilsome obligations and duties than those which belong to the office of treasurer of the Gatling Gun Company. They are the sort of friends who "sit up o' nights" together. Since he came to Washington, Mr. Lincoln has shown a disposition to limit his social relations and relaxation to a few persons. Surg.-Gen. "Charley" Crane and Commissary-General Macfadyen, of the Army, are the men with whom he is said to play cards. For what is known as "general society," I think he has no great fancy. He is often seen at evening receptions in the winter, crush hat under his arm, but, not being a "small talker" to the ladies, he is no great favorite with the softer sex. Some of them even declare him to be stupid at dinner, I have heard, but these critics must be ladies who are used to very bright conversation.

Do you want to know his leading characteristic? It is a sturdy love of justice—the desire to know and to do that which is right. This, and plenty of common sense in forming judgments of the course to be pursued, make Robert Lincoln an admirable administrator. To do the very best things for the Army and for every officer and man in it, to maintain a high order of efficiency and of personal honor, and to protect the rights of the people, is his idea. Go to him and tell him that a thing is wrong and he ought to be corrected, or that it is imperfect and can be improved, and he will listen respectfully to your reasons, and act on them if they are sound and the way is open. General Drum, the admirable Adjutant General of the Army, said to me once that in every official position he held, sometimes in the midst of war, and again in a city full of rioters, he had found it a safe rule to listen to every honest suggestion, no matter how humble or how poor the quarter from which it came. If the idea was good, it mattered not to him that the man who brought it was not a man of reputation or weight. So I think it is with Mr. Lincoln as the Executive head of the War Department. His administration has been a long and careful study of correct and useful methods of doing the public business. "He is the best Secretary of War we have had since Jefferson Davis," is the praise the Adjutant General gives to him. He is a tireless worker. No man can master the details of such a vast establishment as our War Department, with its control of internal and coast improvements, and many things that are not strictly warlike, who does not take some of his official problems home with him at night. Mr. Lincoln does that constantly. He has the strength and the enthusiasm for his work which make him able and willing to burn the midnight oil, when it is necessary, in order that he may fully understand the questions he is to decide or the advice he shall give to the President.

But how does Robert Lincoln look? you ask. A very good looking man, indeed, who justifies the right to be called handsome, having none of the gauntness or the ungainliness of the martyr President, just passing from the roundness of limb that belongs to young and lusty manhood to the fulness of middle age; a white-skinned, blue-eyed, brown-bearded man who seems to have more forehead when he tries to make a chimney-pot hat stay on his head than when it is off—larger head than the President, or, I believe, any other man in the Cabinet, and possessing more vitality than any two of them. He looks you straight in the face, speaks promptly and decisively in a strong voice, which has a remarkable huskiness of tone—it almost crackles, and, if you heard it a good distance away and had never heard it before, you would know that it belonged to a strong, positive, efficient nature. He walks with a vigorous and rapid stride, and seems at all times to have a surplus of physical strength. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs fully 196 pounds, which will gradually increase to 200 as he grows older.

In his office he sits most of the time, wheeling when he talks, generally to the left, so that his right arm rests on the handsomely carved border of the mahogany. His guests sit at the end of the desk rather than at the opposite side. As he wheels in his chair he faces the corner of the room where sits Col. Barr, his military secretary. His private secretary, Mr. Sweet, and a subordinate clerk are stenographers, to whom he dictates most of his letters. The official day begins with interviews with Senators, members, and the heads of bureaus or departments. Twice a week there is a Cabinet meeting at noon to take him away from his desk. When at his desk he tries to devote the afternoon to the despatch of business, and the last hour of the day, whether it ends at 4 o'clock or 6 o'clock, as is more often the case, is devoted to an examination of the papers which the chief clerk brings in his pocket.

Mr. Lincoln is greatly devoted to his family. Mary Harlan, his wife, has been an invalid most of the time since they came to Washington to live. The eldest child is a daughter, 14 years of age. The older son, Abraham, is now 10 years of age, and is said to be a powerful young American. The second boy, Jesse, is two years younger. They all attend school here. Mrs. Lincoln is greatly regretting her death, but the next season her home, which would have remained closed last winter on account of the death of the Secretary's mother, even if his wife had been well, will doubtless again be open.

If Mr. Lincoln were not so good a Secretary of War, he might be heard of a good deal more in society. Mr. Lincoln dresses very well. He is a great smoker. It is said that he knows how to play poker. Possibly. He is a live western citizen, who enjoys life a good deal. He lacks magnetism, the politicians say, and they do not put their arms around his neck.

He is said to be Mr. William E. Chandler's candidate for President. Mr. Chandler could not find a better one.

## MAJOR NICKERSON'S CASE.

A DESPATCH from Philadelphia June 7 states that when Presiding Judge Thayer, June 6, called up the divorce case of Nickerson v. Nickerson for argument upon the testimony taken in support of Mrs. Nickerson's rule to set aside the decree of divorce, Leonard R. Fletcher, counsel for the Major, stated that he had been in communication with his client, but the latter had failed to respond to his telegram to come to Philadelphia and assist in the cross-examination of his wife and her witnesses. Under these circumstances the cross-examination had necessarily been incomplete. Additional testimony had been taken in support of the rule on Tuesday afternoon, and he thought that in justice to himself, to the court, and to his client it was his duty to ask for further time. If, however, the court was determined to dispose of the matter at once he was forced to warrant the opening of the decree and the setting aside of the divorce. Judge Thayer said that the court would consider the case submit-

ted on the evidence already taken. Mr. Fletcher stated afterwards that Major Nickerson was in his office on Friday afternoon until 6 o'clock. He had not seen or heard of him since, nor had his other Philadelphia or Washington counsel. He believed that the Major was subject to attacks of heart disease, and thought he was probably sick.

The case had been adjourned over on Tuesday owing to Major Nickerson's absence. At that time the counsel for Mrs. N. said: "The judgment in question was obtained through the grossest possible fraud, as he could show. He represented a woman who had been placed in a very embarrassing position, and for that reason he was anxious to have a speedy hearing. This proceeding," he added, by way of a parting shot, "was commenced by a falsehood sworn to by the libellant, as I have proved conclusively by the testimony taken."

Mrs. Nickerson's testimony was practically a reiteration of what has already been published. She told of how her husband had suggested a trip to Europe with her child for the purpose of reducing household expenses as well as to improve her health. "We went to New York together," said the witness, "and Major Nickerson engaged a stateroom for me on board the North German Lloyd steamer *Donau*. That was on July 10, 1880. I was introduced to Mr. Morris Slater, of New York, and then my husband kissed me good-bye and left me. I received money regularly from him in Europe, even after his letters had ceased. One remittance came six hours after I got the telegram announcing that he had secured a divorce. His letters were affectionate up to April, 1881, and after that they became cool, sometimes cruel. The last letter I received was May 31, 1882. I never had any idea that he intended seeking a divorce. To-day is the first time I have seen him since we parted on board the steamer." Morris Slater, of New York, corroborated Mrs. Nickerson's testimony as to the parting on board the steamer, and said that he saw nothing that would lead him to believe that Major and Mrs. Nickerson were not on the most affectionate terms. Dr. Basil Norris, army surgeon, and Adjutant-General Ruggles, both stationed at Washington, testified to the social standing of Major and Mrs. Nickerson in Washington, and to the absence of anything that would lead them to think that the couple were unhappy in their marital relations.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of the late General George P. Buell, Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry, took place at Nashville, June 3, the remains being interred in Mount Olivet cemetery with military honors. The Porter Rifles, Hermitage Guards and Burns' Tennessee Light Artillery volunteered as an escort. The pallbearers consisted of: Governor W. B. Bate, Mr. A. J. Caldwell, Dr. W. P. Jones, General W. H. Jackson, General G. P. Thruston, Colonel W. M. Woodcock, Mr. J. P. Drullard, Captain John Ruhm, General John F. Wholes, Major H. G. Gwynn, Captain John W. Morton and Major A. W. Wells. The casket was enveloped in a United States flag and covered with floral designs. The companies which escorted the remains to the cemetery fired the customary salute.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Nashville, June 2, to take action upon the recent death of Gen. Geo. P. Buell, U. S. A. A recapitulation of his life and services was made by several gentlemen, and expressions of opinion of the deceased officer were offered to the effect that "he was an earnest, decided character, but just and modest, considerate and generous. In the family circle he was beloved beyond expression in words. We can only offer our deep and tender sympathies to those suffering friends he loved so well. Years of campaigning and exposure in the far West, as colonel of his regiment in the Regular Army, finally impaired his health and caused his untimely death. His family and Army comrades and grateful country cannot but feel the profoundest sorrow that this brave spirit has thus been borne down in the very prime of life and hope."

"It was then resolved that a copy of the report be furnished to the daily papers at Nashville, to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and to Gen. H. M. Cist, and to the family of our friend, Gen. Buell."

The funeral ceremonies of Miss Annie Augur, daughter of General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., who died last week, took place at San Antonio, June 1st, from the General's residence, the remains being interred in the Military cemetery. The pallbearers were Generals T. M. Vincent and M. P. Small, Captains J. W. Clous, L. E. Campbell, and W. R. Livermore, and Lieutenants H. W. Sprole, W. A. Shunk and G. T. Bartlett, all of the Army. Miss Augur was in her nineteenth year and had been ill for some weeks prior to her death.

The Washington Herald, referring to the recent death of Mrs. Baird, wife of General Abesalom Baird, U. S. A., says: "She had a very extensive acquaintance throughout the country, having resided mainly while connected with Army circles in St. Augustine, Fla., Philadelphia, Boston, West Point, where her husband was long an assistant professor; Fort Monroe, Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, St. Paul, Louisville, and Chicago. In all of these places she had an extended acquaintance and many warm friends. During the last two years of her life she was totally blind, but bore her affliction with fortitude and cheerfulness. Death came to her relief in a sudden attack of apoplexy, from which she died the day after she was stricken. Mrs. Baird leaves an only child, Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cavalry, who at the time of her death was with Gen. Crook's command in Arizona. On the plate of the casket containing her remains was the simple inscription:

CONNELIA WYNTJE SMITH BAIRD,  
Born May 31, 1823, died May 16, 1883  
Whereas I was blind, now I see.

"The funeral of Mrs. Baird was very largely attended, nearly all the prominent officers of the Army on duty in this city, and many well known in the public service and in private life, being present."



The death is announced of Lieut. Col. William de Bodisco, of the Imperial Russian Guard, the youngest son of Count de Bodisco, who represented Russia for so many years near the United States.

GENERAL Hancock has published an order complimentary to Colonel Mitchell, in which, after giving the record of his services (which we have already published), he says:

After his appointment as a captain in the Regular Army, and upon his honorable discharge from the volunteer commission he was appointed November 15, 1866, aide-de-camp to the Major General commanding, and served with him at different stations, but was relieved April 3, 1869, on his own application, to enable him to join his regiment at the time of the reorganization of the Army in that year.

Major General Schofield, then commanding Department of the Missouri, in which his regiment was serving, however, immediately detailed him for duty at department headquarters, where he remained successively under Generals Schofield and Pope, until Major General Hancock, then commanding the Department of Dakota, obtained again, on April 19, 1871, his services as aide-de-camp, in which capacity he continued until promoted to be assistant adjutant general.

During the time Major General Hancock commander the 5th Military District, under the reconstruction laws he performed the duties of Secretary of Civil Affairs for that District.

During a period of over twenty years this lamented officer, in the capacities either of aide-de-camp, or assistant inspector general, or assistant adjutant general, served on the staff of the Major General commanding, and at all times, whether in active field service and actual hostilities, or in time of peace, acquitted himself of his responsible duties to the entire satisfaction of his military superiors.

He was industrious, wise, judicious, and discreet; composed, in time of action, and ever ready to perform his duty, and, by the manner in which he performed it, acquired the respect and esteem of all in the volunteer or regular services with whom he came in contact.

In his service in the late war, and subsequently, he became known to the general officers of importance, by all of whom he was respected and appreciated. Had he lived longer, the rewards due his merits would have been greater than opportunity had afforded.

In his domestic relations his conduct was equally estimable. The Division and Department commander feels that not only has the service lost one of its most valuable officers, but that he has personally lost a friend and military associate for whom he had the most perfect regard, and in whom he had unlimited confidence.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers at Division and Department Headquarters and post of Fort Columbus for thirty days.

Mr. CHARLES F. HODGKINS, who died in Chelsea, Mass., last week, served in the Navy during the war as acting ensign and acting master, and after the war was attached to the South Atlantic Squadron on board the U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.

Information was received at the War Department, on Thursday, of the death of 2d Lieut. Ormentiz J. C. Hock, 17th Infantry, at St. Louis, on Monday, June 4. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1878, No. 43 in a class of 43. He was appointed an additional 2d lieutenant of the 17th Infantry, June 14, 1878, and 2d lieutenant on the 28th of the same month. His station was with his company (K) at Fort Ouster, from which he had been some time absent on sick leave.

#### THE NAVY TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

LORD Charles Beresford, R. N., the gallant Commander of H. B. M. S. *Concor*, which earned such praise at the bombardment of Alexandria, is an exceptionally skilful and scientific boxer, as well as a very hard hitter. Having recently won an Amateur Championship he aspired for further fistic honors, and on the arrival in London of the redoubtable prize fighter, Jem Mace, "ex-Champion of the World," Lord Charles immediately resolved to try conclusions with him.

The London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says: "Lord Charles challenged the Maori and Mace, and a set-to without gloves was arranged. Sporting circles became interested and even the fashionable world was eager to patronize the fight. Jem Mace accepted the challenge and the fighters met in a specially engaged private room near the Elephant and Castle public house in the Boro' road. The Prince of Wales was present and was surrounded by a large number of aristocratic sports and private gentlemen. There were also a number of the 'fancy' in the near neighborhood of the ring. Heavy betting was indulged in and the fun was enjoyed immensely by those present. After several exciting rounds, in which excellent science was displayed on both sides, Mace failed to come to time and frankly acknowledged himself badly beaten. Lord Charles won an easy victory and almost without a scratch.

"Herbert Slade, the Maori, who had been anxious to have a round or two with Beresford, looked on with amazement as the old fighter, Mace, received the pummeling from his noble opponent. When Lord Charles had finished with Mace and had received the plaudits of the company he invited Slade to take a turn, but the Maori, warned by the woe begone appearance of Mace, refused to enter the ring or risk any encounter with Lord Charles. Mace took his defeat quietly. The Maori seemed much chagrined at the result of the fight. He had counted on getting some reputation in England and his backing down at the first challenge is regarded with suspicion. It is now known that Lord Charles had intimated to his Royal Highness that an English gentleman could always whip a professional fighter and that he had expressed a determination to meet Jem Mace and the Maori giant at the first opportunity."

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications, through its president, Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., to meet a difficulty felt by officers of the Corps of Engineers in selecting the proper books for study, for examination for promotion has recommended the following as works of reference: Upon the subject of Fortification, etc., "Text Book of Fortification and Military Engineering," Parts I and II, for use at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, (latest impression of edition of 1878, brought up to March, 1880, see preface), which will furnish valuable information upon the subjects treated to the present time. Upon the subject of water as a means of transportation, "Manuel de l'Ingenieur des Ponts et Chaussées," par A. Debaure; 19me Fascicule. Des Eaux comme moyen de transport, Navigation Fluviale et Maritime; 1 deg., Rivieres. 2 deg., Canaux. 3 deg., Ports Maritimes. Avec Atlas de 129 Planches. Upon the subject of Civil Engineering, "Rankine's Civil Engineering."

The reunion of the survivors of the battle of Wilson's Creek will begin at Springfield, Mo., on August 9, and will last three days. The survivors of both armies will meet and camp on the battle-ground.

#### THE NAVAL INSTITUTE.

Passed Assistant Engineer Clarke's paper on "Water Line Defence and Gun Shields for Cruisers," was listened to by a fair attendance of the members of the Naval Institute at the special meeting held at the Navy Department, on Thursday night last. The essay was read by Cadet Engineer Leopold. Mr. Clarke being an invalid, as all naval officers know, was unable to be present. Mr. Clark began his interesting paper by referring to a well-designed war-ship as "an aggregation of compromises." The augmentation or extension of any quality beyond a certain limit, he said, can only be made at the expense and by the curtailment of some other requisite equally, or perhaps more, desirable. The distribution of weights so as to produce the best general results is a problem of the greatest importance, for upon it depends the success or failure of the vessel as measured by the standard of comparison with others. The cardinal requisites of war-ships, in the order of their importance, he holds to be:

1. Defensive power—ability to keep the ship afloat, and the crew alive.
2. Offensive power—ability to destroy or disable enemy's ships and men.
3. Mobility—power to chase down or ram an enemy.
4. Quarters, giving healthful and sanitary accommodations to officers and men, which are conducive to proper morale and discipline.

Referring to the first part of his subject, "Water Line Defence," Mr. Clarke said:

"Of these prime requisites, defence of the water line is to war-ships of paramount importance; for even though a vessel had the speed of the wind, were armed with the most powerful guns, commanded by the most capable officers, and manned by the bravest crew, it would all avail of nothing if she could not be kept afloat in combat. The great improvements attained in the range, rapidity, and accuracy of the modern breechloading rifled guns make the defence of the water line a matter for the most serious consideration. Percussion shell of large size, each one of which is in itself a mine, will render an efficient defence of the water line a problem of great difficulty of solution. But even if absolute protection cannot be attained, the importance of the matter demands the adoption of every available expedient that will lessen the chances of fatal disaster, and ensure the flotation of the ship: first, by keeping the water out, and, secondly, by freeing the vessel, should it unfortunately gain entrance.

"A water-line defence consisting of armor disposed vertically is at the mercy of elongated shot concentrating their energy on the small area of their cross sections; and if such armor extends the length of the vessel, the bow and stern, where the ship is narrow, is encumbered with a weight entirely out of proportion to its flotation power to sustain. Vertical side armor does not give an efficient protection unless supplemented by deck plating; but if the aggregate weight of the vertical armor and deck plating is distributed over the vessel in the form of a curved shield, having a cross section conforming to the arc of a circle, extending across from side to side, and so placed within the ship as to have its crown slightly above the water line, with the sides attached to the vessel some four feet below it at ordinary load draught, a much greater measure of protection can thereby be obtained from the same weight of armor, as elongated shot will strike it upon their sides, thereby presenting the much greater area of their longitudinal sections, by which they would be deprived of their penetrating power. Besides the glancing, defective action will enable a comparatively light plate to throw off a heavy shot. The zone of danger is the side of the vessel, alternately acted on by wind or water as the ship rolls. It is proposed to protect this vital part in the new ships by interior defensive armor. In combats between ships at ordinary fighting range, horizontal fire is all that need be considered, and a vertical target can easily be struck, while it is almost impossible to land shot on a horizontal surface from a vessel rolling at sea. When elongated shot fired from rifled guns strike the water, they tumble end over end, and sink beneath the surface, and there is probably no instance known of such a shot striking a vessel below the water line, unless the vessel's side was exposed by the rolling motion. When the combatants are a certain distance apart, the intervening water serves as an impenetrable rampart for that portion of the vessel which is below the surface of the water."

In referring to the latter part of his subject, "Gun Shields," Mr. Clarke submits a design representing a cross section of a vertical V gun shield, closed at the rear with a 10½ inch calibre round pivot gun mounted on it *en barbette*. This gun shield Mr. Clarke represents as constructed of steel plates curved, and disposed vertically to deflect shot sideways that come from the direction in which the gun is trained. The gun has no lateral motion of its own, independent of the shield, consequently when the gun is trained to deliver its fire the shield is at the same time trained to the most favorable position to deflect shot coming from that direction. The gun is mounted by trunnions on a compact metal carriage resting on slides, bolted to the sides of the shield. The recoil is received on hydraulic buffers. The amount of recoil allowed for is three feet. The top of the shield, except a space at the breech of the gun, is covered by plating of two inches thickness. The vertical armor is formed of two thicknesses of steel plating, forming a shield of 8 inches thickness, which at the acute angle presented will be very difficult to penetrate with any guns now in use. The shield and gun are mounted on a deflecting turntable of 11 feet 8 inches diameter, the outer edge of which is shaped like a double convex lens; the office of which is to protect defectively the conical antifriction rollers upon which the shields rest. This lens shaped turntable is composed of two parts, being divided by a horizontal and vertical line.

Mr. Clarke, in his drawing, illustrates a pipe by which the shield is trained, which also serves as a conduit for ammunition. This pipe is also V shaped, the object being to present acute deflecting surfaces to shot which might strike it, thereby avoiding injury. Another plate shows how ammunition is passed up through the pipe by the means of a traveller, which, when it reaches the top of the pipe inside the shield, throws a powder bag into a little truck ready to receive it. The traveller is actuated by means of the crank. A truck is drawn out to the breech of the gun with the ammunition upon it by means of a lanyard traversing the long arm of the lever.

The space between the shield and the gun, when the latter is elevated, is kept closed to exclude machine missiles by means of the port stopper, which is in the shield, and pivoted under the gun, against which it is pressed by means of a spring or counterweight, thereby closing the space between the shield and gun occasioned by the elevation thereof.

There is ample room in the pivot gun shield for six men, while three men with the special appliances proposed can work the 10½ inch calibre gun with facility and efficiency. The total weight of the pivot gun shield, with the deflecting turntable pipe, rotating engines, elevating and loading apparatus, etc., is 65 tons and 20 lbs. But if the shield was made open at the rear it would weigh much less.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat, May 30.)

#### JUDGES FOR COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

The competitive drill may now be considered as a regularly established institution, and its popularity likely to increase each year. These drills are not mere holiday sports, as some suppose, but arduous and laborious work, of great benefit to the militia, by arousing a deep interest in military matters. The present efficient condition of our State soldiery is largely attributable to them. Our militia is better drilled, stronger financially and otherwise, better equipped and better prepared for duty than they were a few years ago, on account of these drills, which have made them work hard at tactics, and brought them in contact with the citizen soldiery of other States, to discover their faults and errors.

By improving the competitive drill, therefore, we can improve the morale, standing, discipline, drill and general service of the militia. The greatest difficulty lies in local pride, in the prejudice existing between rival companies and in the difficulty of selecting the judges. This difficulty about the judges, indeed, threatens to break up this mode of testing the standing of militia, unless more efficient and thorough courts can be organized.

The United States has done very little toward organizing the State militia, and yet that militia may find itself called on by the President, some day, for duty. Several bills have been brought in Congress to grant appropriations for the thorough organization of the uniformed militia of the States, but these bills, although they have been approved and indorsed by the proper committees, have never passed. All that the Federal Government has ever done has been to detail a half dozen officers to teach the cadets at military colleges tactics, and so few officers have been detailed for this duty that the district including Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida has only one military instructor awarded it, located somewhere in Florida, and our own Mechanical and Agricultural College is without any.

It strikes us that the Federal Government might do a very courteous and proper thing, apropos of these competitive drills, by detailing some three or more officers to act as regular judges for all displays of this kind. It does detail officers for each specific drill, when requested, but the present system is open to many objections. One officer is detailed at New Orleans, four others at Nashville. Different ideas seem to prevail at different points, and what is considered a credit at Indianapolis is regarded as an error at Nashville; the same officer serves as judge for both infantry and artillery drills, and obviously many errors in tactics are made, as some of the officers are not fully up on the minutia of Upton. In fine, errors are made of judgment, or because a different standard or different rules prevail, which could easily be remembered by a regular military court, such as we have suggested.

It is this fact, these different standards, which have given rise to the local prejudices aroused by these drills, and which threaten to break them up. The Federal Government could remedy this evil easily. Let it select, say three, of its best drilled officers to act as judges of all future drills. There would be no difficulty about this, because these contests never conflict with each other; nor could the Government, with the superfluous officers in the Army, raise any objection.

Such a court would be able to decide all questions. It would be well up on the subjects coming before it for decision, and would not have to refer to Upton for information about tactics; it would judge all companies by the same test and standard; it would be perfectly fair and impartial, and its decisions would be everywhere accepted as absolutely correct and above appeal.

Unless something of this kind is done, there will continue to be complaints and bitterness of spirit, and competitive drills will cease to be of any value.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The time of the contest at Wimbledon draws near, and yet the most important material next to an efficient team to bring it to a successful conclusion, the "sinews of war," are still wanting. Subscriptions come in slowly, and what have been received have all come from the State of New York, and principally from New York City. Other States and the District of Columbia, which are represented on the team as well as New York, have so far made no contributions, which is neither fair nor creditable to their patriotism. The association, in a recent circular, states that at least \$6,000 are necessary to defray the expenses of the team, and calls on every director to use his personal endeavors to secure subscriptions.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the office of the association on Tuesday, June 5. Gen. Robbins and Gen. Wingate, Col. Howard, Col. Cowperthwait, Col. Rodney C. Ward, Col. Litchfield, Col. John Ward and Col. Bodine, and Messrs. Seabury, Kurnsheed and Brown being present.

Gen. Wingate, as vice-president, was in the chair. Capt. Howard announced that the men from Washington on the team would be at Creedmoor on Thursday for practice up to the day of sailing. Mr. Seabury, the secretary, offered a prize, not to cost less than \$100, for that member of the team who should, in the opinion of two-thirds of the team, be judged to have contributed most to its efficiency. Capt. Howard was authorized by a vote of the board to add Mr. Griffith to the team, or any other man that he deemed expedient.

Up to this time the meeting proceeded in a peaceful manner, but when Mr. Seabury presented a protest of Mr. Farrow against his exclusion from the team, stating that he was a member of the Newport Artillery, and thereby in every manner qualified to be a member of the team—his statement being supported by letters from the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island and by his immediate commanding officer—a heavy storm arose in the meeting.

Mr. Seabury supported Farrow's claim, stating that he had become fairly entitled to a place on the team by his performance at Creedmoor; that his treatment was anything but just, and that there seemed to be a desire on the part of the Board of Directors to deny him the privilege of receiving what he had fairly earned.

Gen. Robbins stated that as the matter had been settled once there were no reasons to reopen the case, and proposed that the secretary be instructed to inform Mr. Farrow that the case was closed and no further action could be taken.

This brought Col. Litchfield to his feet, and with his eyes fixed on Col. Bodine he stated as follows: "It is never too late to right a wrong. Farrow has produced evidence that he is eligible, and I move, as an amendment, that the question be reopened and that he be given a chance to substantiate his claim."

The ire of the redoubtable ex-Captain of the previous International team and the team of 1882 now became aroused. He has been the principal sufferer by Farrow's recent attacks on the management of the previous team which went to England, and he let himself out to the effect that "Farrow was a stench in the nostrils of most riflemen in the country." He hadn't complied with the conditions prescribed. That was not the most weighty objection, however. He was a reproach to all honorable riflemen. The British riflemen would as soon see the devil as see Farrow at Wimbledon. He



was a boor. If he could tell all he knew about Farrow he would be shunned by every decent man in both countries. Col. Litchfield replied that the N. R. A. had no right to arraign, try, convict, and hang offenders without affording them opportunity to say a word in their own defence. The protest coming through the high officials who had forwarded it was entitled to fullest consideration. Perhaps should Col. B. tell all he knew about Farrow and other riflemen who went abroad in 1880, there might be re-creation as well, and, besides, since that time there had been abundant time for personal reformation all around.

These oratorical efforts threw the meeting into confusion, everybody rose to speak at the same time, and it took quite awhile before order was so far restored that a vote could be taken, the result of which was that Farrow was ruled out, 7 to 8, for the reason that he was "not a suitable man."

This probably annihilates his chance to become a member of the present team, a fact which must, to a great extent, be put to his own account, as through his impetuous rush into print with all sorts of objectionable statements he alienated the sympathies of many who might otherwise have taken his side.

The troubled waters having now been calmed another eruption occurred when Gen. Robbins moved that a committee of one be sent to Ilion to see that the ammunition be properly packed, and on Col. Litchfield remarking that it was too late now to make experiments of any kind, Colonel Bodine again jumped on his feet and made some excited remarks about matters which touched Mr. Brown, the manufacturer of some of the guns used by the team, in a sore spot, and caused him to ask an explanation. Col. Bodine, in his reply, said some more unpleasant things, was replied to in a pointed manner by Col. Litchfield, and on Mr. Seabury's remarking that Mr. Brown was an honorable man, Col. Bodine asked in a sneering manner whether he had any stock in the Brown Gun Company. Thus the exchange of personalities was kept up until at last matters settled down so far as to admit of a resolution to send a committee to Ilion, as proposed by Gen. Robbins.

Mr. Karsheed, the Chief of the Finance Committee, then reported that the amount of funds subscribed, \$2,422, was entirely insufficient to send the team to Wimbledon, and Col. Bodine recommended that the people be informed that unless more money is subscribed the team cannot leave here.

Upon resolution to adopt this course the meeting adjourned in peace, and we understand that Colonels Litchfield and Bodine afterwards explained matters to their mutual satisfaction.

While the honor of American National Guardsmen is pledged to send a team to Wimbledon in July, we trust no means will be left untied by the Guard and the public to furnish the funds required for the necessary expenses. The team is under the captaincy of a gentleman, a soldier, and an expert, cool-headed rifleman, and has reasonable prospects of becoming the winners. But while the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL urge prompt and effective support of the N. R. A. in this match, it insists upon the directors maintaining their honor and reputation by giving at an early day a fair, impartial statement of the difficulties which have arisen in the case of Farrow. The public are entitled to and will insist upon the truth being known. The Association claims to be national in its character, has at its head a world-renowned soldier, whose very name carries the idea of fair play and no favor in warfare, and the quibbles and personalities of directors should not be allowed to sully his name or those of his predecessors. Under Gen. Hancock's and Gen. Molineux's administration these matches were agreed upon and carried out in a fair, honorable spirit, both the visiting and American team vying with each other to promote good, hearty, soldierly, brotherly feeling. Stop any small measures, get off the best team possible, and then, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, come before the public and state your case.

In our last issue we gave the scores made on Thursday, May 31. The men continued their practice during Friday and Saturday (June 1 and 2) of last week with the following results:

Friday, June 1.				
	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
C. W. Hinman.....	29	33	31	93
F. Stuart.....	27	31	30	90
T. J. Dolan.....	29	31	30	90
J. Smith.....	30	30	30	90
J. L. Paulding.....	29	33	27	89
A. B. Van Housen.....	28	32	24	84
M. W. Bull.....	27	26	25	78
G. Joiner.....	31	35	30	96
J. H. Brown.....	32	25	30	87
W. Scott.....	29	29	29	87

800 Yds. 900 Yds. 1,000 Yds. Total.				
C. W. Hinman.....	32	29	28	89
M. W. Bull.....	29	33	23	85
J. Smith.....	30	25	27	82
J. L. Paulding.....	31	32	15	78
F. Stuart.....	28	29	20	77
T. J. Dolan.....	24	29	21	74
A. B. Van Housen.....	24	25	18	67
G. Joiner.....	30	28	33	91
W. Scott.....	27	26	11	64
J. H. Brown.....	24	24	8	56

Saturday, June 2.				
	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
C. W. Hinman.....	29	33	34	96
M. W. Bull.....	29	32	32	93
G. Joiner.....	29	33	31	93
J. L. Paulding.....	26	32	30	88
J. Smith.....	29	33	26	88
T. J. Dolan.....	29	29	28	86
A. B. Van Housen.....	26	33	25	84
F. Stuart.....	29	29	23	81
J. H. Brown.....	27	28	23	78

800 Yds. 900 Yds. 1,000 Yds. Total.				
M. W. Bull.....	29	27	26	82
J. Smith.....	31	29	21	81
J. H. Brown.....	36	27	24	87
G. Joiner.....	27	25	22	74
J. L. Paulding.....	16	29	26	71
A. B. Van Housen.....	27	27	13	67
T. J. Dolan.....	26	31	9	66
F. Stuart.....	24	19	13	57

Summary of second week's Practice.				
	1st day.	2d day.	3d day.	Total.
J. Smith.....	178	172	189	539
M. W. Bull.....	173	163	175	511
J. L. Paulding.....	183	167	159	509
G. Joiner.....	152	178	167	496
A. B. Van Housen.....	164	151	151	476
F. Stuart.....	165	167	118	470
T. J. Dolan.....	203	164	132	469
J. H. Brown.....	165	138	155	458
C. W. Hinman.....	170	182	96	448
W. Scott.....	174	151	..	325
T. W. Griffith.....	187	..	..	187

Practice was resumed on Thursday, June 7, and continued Friday and Saturday, June 8 and 9.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### THE NASHVILLE DRILL.

The military week, May 21-26, at Nashville, Tenn., with its sham battle, dress parades, and martial processions, recalled to the memory of many an old Federal and Confederate soldier the experience of war, some sad and some happy. In preparation for this grand event the "Rock City of the South" had assumed its holiday attire in the form of a most profuse display of National colors, bunting, and State emblems. A committee composed of some of the leading gentlemen of the city handsomely received the military visitors and delegates from the local military companies and took charge of the foreign organizations until they went into camp. Sunday and Monday were days of dark, gloomy weather and drizzling rain, which, coupled with the non-arrival of several companies and the bad condition of the drill-ground, compelled the management to postpone the review until Wednesday morning, and the opening until Tuesday afternoon. This sudden change from 90 deg. in the shade at New Orleans to cold weather at Nashville resulted in much sickness among the Crescents, Houston, and Treadways. The judges of the competitive drill met at the fair grounds Tuesday morning and decided by lot the order of drill as follows:

1st, Company C, 3d Regiment, Missouri National Guard; 2d, Company B, Illinois National Guard; 3d, Collierville Guards; 4th, Morgan Cadets; 5th, Lawrence Light Infantry; 6th, Detroit City Guards; 7th, Mobile Rifles; 8th, Company F, 4th Regiment, Missouri National Guard; 9th, Treadway Rifles; 10th, Paris Light Infantry; Company H, Illinois National Guard; 11th, Company C, Missouri National Guard; 12th, Houston Light Guards; 13th, Crescent Rifles; 14th, 5th Regiment Missouri National Guard; Company E, Company I, 4th Regiment Iowa National Guard; 16th, Savannah Cadets; 17th, Governor's Guards.

At three o'clock Tuesday Governor Bate of Tennessee opened the encampment with a beautiful address of welcome in which he said:

"You are not strangers, but friends under the arms of our State with Justice written upon it; and that shield is under our national flag—we have but one now."

"The Stripes and Stars—and Stars and Bars"

In union now we see;

No flag of North—no flag of South,

But flag of Liberty."

The parade consumed all Wednesday morning. There was to be a review for the Governor of Tennessee but owing to some misunderstanding of orders, several of the companies did not appear and this ceremony was postponed. The order of drill announced for the evening was the Lawrence Light Infantry from 4 to 4.45 o'clock and the Mobile Rifles from 5.15 to 6 o'clock.

The Lawrence Light Infantry were greeted with a rousing cheer when they entered the drill ground led by Capt. Dolan. They carried their knapsacks on their backs. This company was noticeable for the fine physique of its members. They were watched with the intensest interest by the members of other companies on the ground.

The uniform consists of the U. S. Army helmet, dark blue dress coats, with lighter blue pants contained in leggings.

The company marched on the ground with its own field music, a drummer. The formation of the company was poor: the inspection worse. The inspection of knapsacks of this company was a feature not seen in any competitive drill in the South for years. The knapsacks were disorganized during the drill. Another unusual feature, and we might add unmilitary proceeding, was the removal of gloves before commencing the execution of the programme. The field movements generally were better than the manual. The unfixing of bayonets was done with noticeable regularity. The stacking of arms was somewhat faulty. The firing of company in double ranks was not as good as it might be. In loading it was remarked that the cartridge boxes were not opened. The firing, kneeling, was good. The company's alignment was poor. The only objection to the company's marching was that their time was a little too quick. When the order guide right was given the guide failed to come to a carry. In coming to a halt the company was observed to mark time for several seconds in order to obtain a good line before coming to a direct halt. In platoons right wheel form a pivot the first platoon made a pretty bad break. Platoon movements generally bad.

The company commenced drilling at 4.19 p. m. and was called off by the bugler at 5.04 p. m., making forty-five minutes' work. They were heartily applauded on leaving the ground. The programme was not quite completed. This company labored under the disadvantage of having had little rest from the parade and being compelled to commence the drill. They were very nervous which caused them to lose self-control to some extent. They did not do themselves justice, not coming up to the standard they had established the day before.

There have been many expressions of regret that this company which came further than the others should have had the misfortune to draw the lot to drill first. It was remarked by many military men of experience that notwithstanding the poor competitive drill set up by this company, nevertheless it could be easily seen from their fine bearing and general character that the Lawrence Light Infantry would render good service in time of trouble.

### The Mobile Rifles.

When this popular company came on the grounds, the cheers and applause were deafening. Capt. Price Williams is a genial soldier, and his fine military bearing, as he marched his company on the ground, was greatly admired. He is Judge of the Probate Court at Mobile; is 43 years old, but looks 10 years younger. He was shot through the body on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, the same engagement in which Governor Bate was shot in the leg. 1st Lieut. Dick Roper was shot on the second day of the same battle. The men of this command were splendidly set up, having much of the grace and quick movements of a company of West Point cadets. The head gear consisted of shako and plumed olive green, cut in the shape of a helmet, with trimmings, and epaulettes of white and dark green. The formation was excellent and the inspection fine.

During the inspection Eichorn's Band furnished some very sweet music. At times the alignment while marching in quick and common time was not very good, but the other dressing almost perfect. The firing in double ranks was superb. The manual in general was fine, marked by but few individual errors. The captain made one error in bringing his company to a ready before they had loaded. The firing by files in double ranks could not be excelled; the same may be said of the firing while kneeling, and the rise to an upright position. In double time fours right, bringing the company to front, a splendid line was made.

Some of the field movements were perfectly executed, so that the entire throng of spectators burst into spontaneous applause. The line preserved while performing double time could hardly have been improved. Some of the wheeling was very well done, and all were good. The four in circle right wheel was good; the company was somewhat broken up on a left turn. A noticeable good movement was bringing the column of platoons into line to the right at a double time.

Capt. Williams finished the programme in 37 minutes, leaving him eight minutes in which to put the company through any movements he desired. For these extra movements the company was duly credited. One of them was "firing lying down," which, including the rise, was executed with admirable precision.

### The Treadway Rifles.

The Treadway Rifles, of St. Louis, was the first company to drill Tuesday morning. They have a good record, though they are not an old company. They took first money at the Toiny competitive drill last September, and they were also successful in a contest in their own city of St. Louis. The captain of the company is C. P. Walbridge, a promising young lawyer, about 35 years old.

The chief point made against the Treadways at New Orleans was the inspection of arms, their guns having been examined and overhauled by the company gunsmith.

The company dressed in a handsome gray uniform; outway coat, trousers with red stripes, with shako and plume. The company was not so well set up as it might have been, nor was the inspection altogether satisfactory. The company executed the

movements embraced in the formation of line and in the platoon movements better than the Mobile Rifles. The alignments were very poorly executed. In coming to an order by numbers many of the men failed to comply with the numbers. The attack arms was well done, the company acting as the one man. Unfixing bayonets was neatly done. In coming into company front single rank, there was some irregularity. Several men in the second platoon had failed to close the chambers of their guns after the firing. "Right shoulder" was executed with great precision. The captain failed to dress his company in "fours left," bringing the company to a front. The firing by company was medium, firing by ranks good; left dress was poorly executed. The manual was completed in twenty minutes. The "right wheel" was superbly executed, the left was as good in both quick and double time. The obliquing was beautifully done. In forming two right oblique one man lost his place. One break was made by the second four in fours right common time. The company drilled rapidly, completing the programme and having 6½ minutes for extra evolutions.

### The Houston Light Guards.

of Houston, Texas, Capt. Thos. Scurry commanding, came on the field at 11.30, while Postlewaite's military band furnished some excellent music, which called forth the hearty applause of the audience. Eichorn's Band was next heard from. This company is ten years old, having been organized April 21, 1873, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, in which Gen. Houston captured Santa Anna. It had won eleven first prizes and two second prizes out of seventeen contests entered.

Capt. Thos. Scurry started in the company as a private, and three years ago attained the captaincy of the company, and has been re-elected three times. A majority of the members of the present company are under 21 years of age. The company came about a thousand miles, a distance second to that of only one company, the Lawrence Light Infantry, of Massachusetts.

At a State Fair at Austin, Texas, seven years ago, the company won a silver sword, the handle of which is set with diamonds; this sword, valued at \$800, has been brought along with the company. Two flags are also brought, one presented by the ladies of Houston a year ago, and the other by Col. Rivera, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, two days before the company left Houston for New Orleans.

The Houston, with their handsome gray uniforms, white helmets and blue plumes, presented a very military appearance. Considerable time was spent in inspection of arms, this point counting a good deal in fixing the standing of the several companies. The inspection of this company was not good. The attack was well done. Fix bayonets was good. The manual generally was executed fairly; not a few of the members were a little slow in some of the movements. The common time of the company was perhaps a little too quick. The firing without numbers poor. The firing kneeling double ranks was very good. Some of the wheels in double time were not good. In marching company front right oblique at right shoulder the command halt was given, and the company came to a front before coming to a carry. In platoons right wheel a very poor line was observed. The marching in double time was open to some criticism, especially wavering of the line.

The programme was completed in the same time as by the Mobile Rifles, with eight minutes to spare for extra evolutions. The firing by file in single and double rank was omitted by the company. During the intermission for dinner Eichorn's Band of Louisville and Postlewaite's Band of St. Louis played for the entertainment of the crowd who remained on the grounds. At 1.45 the Decorah Drum Corps of the 4th Iowa Regiment went through one of their drills. They entered the grounds playing "Dixie." This is one of the best drum corps that has ever organized in the West, there being ten drummers and seven fifers.

### The Crescent Rifles.

This crack company entered the drill ground at 1.55 p. m., and was received with tremendous applause. Something, probably the prestige of recent victory, gave the company a confident air and an easy bearing, which made a good impression on the spectators. The fatigue uniform of the Crescent is navy blue of the ordinary pattern. The full dress uniform is exceedingly handsome, consisting of a dark navy blue dress coat, cadet pattern light blue pants, and white shirt and white plume. The fit was perfect, and the general effect extremely neat.

The inspection was very thorough, and was passed just as satisfactorily as that of the Mobiles. The formation was not near so well as that of the Mobile company, being much slower and marked by mistakes. The manual of arms without the numbers was equally good in both commands; without the numbers that of the Mobile Rifles was more uniform, better timed, and less cut up by individual errors. The same remarks apply to the firing both with and without the numbers. The alignments of the Mobiles were far superior to those of the Crescent, as were the steps marching in line. The wheels and platoon movements of the Crescent beat those of the Mobile Rifles. The formation of line tied in these companies. From this cursory examination we see that the better formation, superior dressing, finer manual, without numbers, and splendid alignments of the Mobile organization, formed the features that weighed the scales of justice in favor of the men of the Gulf City. The attack was perfect. The first platoon was not in as straight a line in marching as could be expected. Several errors were made in the firing without numbers. The company wheels were excellent, with the exception of one or two. Platoons on left into line was very well done.

The programme was completed with 10½ minutes to spare. During this time some very fine movements were executed, which were not executed by any other company. One of these movements, fours in circle left wheel double time, was beautifully executed. They gave up a minute and a quarter of their extra time on account of sickness in the ranks.

In conclusion, we would remark that more attention should be given by the competing military companies to the condition of their arms and accoutrements. These are generally the public property of the State, and as much care should be taken of this as of private sporting rifles.

The importance nowadays of accurate firing increases the necessity of keeping the gun clean. The individual soldier should know how to do this; moreover, he should be required to do it generally. In the second place, there is too much inattention in ranks, a fault easily corrected by tightening the reins of discipline.

It will be seen from the order of drawing that a much less number of companies entered than was expected, and that of this small number only five contested. This fact was due to various causes, yet it cannot be denied that these few companies are the best drilled organizations in the South and West. Owing to the bad weather, little instructions were given in the way of drilling.

### Dress Parade.

At 5 o'clock there was a dress parade, participated in by the visiting military and the Decorah Drum Corps. The troops were drawn up in the northeast corner of the field facing the amphitheatre, in the following order:

Treadway Rifles; Company I, Crescent Rifles; Houston Light Guards; Mobile Rifles; Busch Zouaves. The troops were reviewed by Gen. Bentley and staff; Gov. Blackburn and staff, and the judges of the competitive drills. As the various commands passed the grand stand in review, each was loudly applauded. All the companies were in full dress, and presented a fine appearance. After being reviewed, the drum corps played "Dixie" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the companies filed out, preceded by the drum corps.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Col. Richard Voss.—This regiment will open the State camp on June 16, and everybody is busy in making preparations for the event. Col. Voss is rather unfortunate just at this time to lose the services of his adjutant and sergeant-major, both of whom are prevented by business engagements from taking part in the encampment. The adjutant has lately been elected captain of Company K, but had promised not to give up the adjutancy until the encampment was over. Now, at the eleventh hour it turns out that he will not be able to keep his promise, and this leaves the colonel in a "fix."

The orders for the departure of the regiment for the camp ground and the schedule of duties there have been issued, and direct as follows: Assembly at the armory in fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled, haversacks, can-



teens, and white gloves on Saturday, June 16, at 11 A. M. Each officer is allowed one valise or small trunk, and each company, the band, and drum corps one chest, and each band member one valise. Full dress coat, shako, white belts, and an extra pair of shoes will be carried in the knapsack, while underclothing, towels, brushes, cleaning material, etc., will be carried in the company chest, each man to put up his articles in a package. Officers and companies are each allowed one servant, to be paid and rationed by the employers. Each man will be provided with a "manual for guards and sentinels," issued from regimental headquarters.

The following is the schedule of duties: Reveille, first call, 5 A. M.; reveille and assembly, 5.15 A. M.; sick call, 5.45 A. M.; first call for company drill, 6.15 A. M.; drill call, 6.30 A. M.; recall, 7.40 A. M.; breakfast, 8 A. M.; rifle practice, 8.50 A. M.; first call for guard mounting, 9.10 A. M.; assembly, 9.20 A. M.; adjutant's call, 9.30 A. M.; battalion drill, 10.35 A. M.; recall, 12.15 P. M.; 1st sergeant's call, 12.45 P. M.; dinner call, 1.30 P. M.; rifle practice, 2.40 P. M.; supper, 6 P. M.; dress parade and retreat, at sunset; first call, 7.10 P. M.; assembly, 7.20 P. M.; adjutant's call, 7.30 P. M.; tattoo, first call, 9.30 P. M.; tattoo, 9.45 P. M.; assembly immediately after; taps, 10.30 P. M. Morning reports must be at the adjutant's office before guard mounting. The guard must report for meals, one relief at a time, in charge of a non-commissioned officer of the guard, under directions of the officer of the guard. At reveille, retreat, and tattoo, the guard must fall in under arms, the roll called by the sergeant of the guard, and the guard inspected by its officer. The officer of the guard will have the calls sounded by the musicians of the guard promptly, and at the exact hour specified in these orders. Challenging will commence at taps and cease at reveille.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. James Cavanagh.—Under orders from General Headquarters Inspector-General P. H. Briggs made a special inspection of the 69th Regiment at their armory on Monday evening, June 4. The inspection was, no doubt, ordered in connection with the investigation of the internal dissensions among the officers which have for years been undermining the vitality of the regiment, and the true inwardness of which Gen. W. H. Brownell, with his Court of Inquiry, has been for some time past trying to bring to light. The court has been holding two sessions per week for quite a while past, but it is evident that it has a hard task to perform, that things are considerably mixed, and that between charges and counter-charges it will be a difficult matter to solve the mystery. For the sake of the regiment it is to be hoped that the matter will be brought to a speedy termination, for until the difficulty is settled properly is out of the question. Yet under all these drawbacks the 69th still manages to turn out numerically stronger than most of its sister organizations, and the manner in which the regiment acquitted itself on the present occasion was surprisingly creditable to many of the spectators. The ten company organization is still intact and many of the companies presented quite large fronts, one numbering over sixty strong. The men seem to be perfectly well aware of where the difficulty lies, and there is no doubt with proper instruction and under competent officers the regiment could soon be turned into a first class organization.

At about 8:30 the adjutant's call was sounded for dress parade, and the formation was creditable, with the exception that guides came out in front of the color company and that many men neglected to turn their heads to the right at the opening of the ranks. As a general thing they stood steady, but there were a few along the line who moved their hands. The band, although present, did not troop the line, and the manual which began as soon as the command had been presented to Col. Cavanagh was fair. The parade was concluded without mishap until the officers closed in on the centre, when one of the 1st sergeants gave the command close order prematurely. Outside of this it was a very fair performance.

The next was a review, the men having meanwhile gathered themselves and standing very steady while the inspector passed around. Previous to the passage the colonel massed the command in divisions in one part of the hall and then after breaking into fours to the front each company formed line on arriving at the opposite side of the room, and the passage in review was executed by all in a very creditable manner, the step, however, being somewhat irregular for the want of any music whatever. In opening the ranks the left file closer did not invert his piece, and when arms were presented to Gen. Briggs the colors were at the order and not dipped. The men as a general thing marched well in column of fours and in line, and it is no more than just to say that they did as well as they could in the limited space, and under the circumstances attending the affair. One officer in the last company failed to salute. The command when line had been formed after the passage in review was wheeled into column of companies for inspection, many of the company commanders committing the blunder of anticipating the Colonel by bringing their commands to an order arms and in place rest. The Colonel afterwards resumed the carry, and then brought the men to in place rest himself, as required by tactics. An inspection by gaslight in a crowded, jammed hall is virtually no inspection, and we can therefore say but little about this part of the performance. Throwing up the pieces developed the usual want of instruction in this particular; officers in many cases were nervous. We noticed several non-commissioned officers with white belts on, whereas the regiment was attired in black belts. The men should have worn white gloves. An inspection, to be effective, should take place in broad daylight and out of doors—to ascertain the true appearance of a command at night is an impracticable matter. At the conclusion of the inspection adjutant's call was again sounded, the battalion formed, and a number of battalion formations executed. The first was a close column of divisions right in front, quite well performed, and followed by breaking into fours to the front. Both movements passed off well, but a hitch occurred when the Colonel ordered right shoulder arms, which was evidently not understood by the majority of the companies, at least most of them paid no attention to the command until the order was repeated by the captains successively. A march in division front which followed looked very well, and the column having been massed, was again broken into fours and then played into close column on first division right in front, which was fair, only it became apparent that the 1st division commander was somewhat off and did not know what command to give. The lieutenant-colonel, however, came to the rescue and issued the necessary order in the captain's place and saved the movement. A deployment to the left which followed, though not exactly bad, was not handsomely executed, the reasons being limited space and want of confidence on the part of some of the officers. Col. Cavanagh then offered to execute the ceremony of guard mounting, but the time being advanced (it being after 11 o'clock) Gen. Briggs came to the conclusion that he had seen enough, the battalion was dismissed, and the Inspector proceeded to look at the company books, which, though old and worn, proved to be kept in fair shape.

While many things could be done much better, yet there

seemed to be a desire on the part of all to do as well as possible, and the result was that the regiment did not by any means show itself as demoralized as recent rumors in connection with the trouble among the officers would lead people to believe. That many of them, especially among the company officers, are incompetent and unsuited to the positions they hold is a well-known fact, and that this state of affairs keeps much of the most desirable Irish element from entering the regiment, and withholds a great deal of valuable support on the part of others, is equally well known, and it is to be hoped that the pending investigation will result so as to bring about the changes absolutely necessary for the welfare of the regiment.

There is no doubt but that the various factions are still as bitter as ever, and a general weeding out would seem the only way to cut the knot. They have been quarrelling for years without hurting anything but the regiment in general—the row, although a veritable cat fight, unfortunately lacks the particular Kilkenny character, and all the participants turn up whole and ready to resume it after each round.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—When the 12th Regiment on Decoration Day returned to the armory, Col. Cruger announced to the officers and men that on account of ill-health and excessive business cares he would be compelled to resign, adding that he recognized the urgent need of hard work by the head of a regiment as well as the men and seeing that the time left him to devote to his regiment became more limited every day his retirement from command would be for the welfare of the regiment. With much feeling he then referred to the unanimous election given him over five years ago and thanked the regiment for the support he had always received.

His leaving the command, and the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, would not however materially affect the old 12th, for they have still left a Field Officer—Major Jones,—a most capable soldier, young and enthusiastic, and one, who unless he, Col. Cruger, was no judge of the signs, would be hailed with pleasure by every member of the regiment as his successor. The major was at present in Europe but would return in a few weeks, and in the meanwhile, the regiment would not be without a head, for he (Cruger) would remain with them until the return of the Major.

Col. Cruger entered the 150th N. Y. Vols., in Oct., 1862, as 1st Lieut., and joined the Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Serving in the battles on July 2nd and 3rd, and was afterward attached to the 12th Corps. In August 1863 he was appointed Adjutant, and with the regiment during the winter of 1863-64 was stationed along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga rail-road. In the spring of 1864 he took part in Sherman's campaign, 20th Corps, and at the battle of Resaca, was twice dangerously wounded. He rejoined the regiment at Atlanta, in October, and participated in the march to the sea. In Feb., 1865, he was promoted Captain, Co. F, 150th N. Y. Vols., and was breveted Major U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was afterwards appointed Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Genl. A. S. Williams, 1st Division, 20th Corps and served in that position until the close of the war, being breveted Lieut.-Col. U. S. Vols.

Col. Cruger participated in the following battles during the late war: Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Culp's Farm, Atlanta, Savannah, Avery'sboro, Bentonville and Raleigh.

He joined the 12th Regiment, National Guard, in April, 1872, as Major, and was promoted Lieut.-Col., Jan., 1875. He resigned his office in June, 1877, but on the retirement of Col. Ward he was unanimously chosen Colonel Dec. 1877. During this term of service, 11 years, he has worked earnestly for the success of his regiment, and for the good of the National Guard, and was the first to introduce out door field days, sham battles and skirmish drills. In his retirement the regiment and State loses a most efficient officer.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Wilson, who has just retired from active duty in the regiment, joined the National Guard as Judge Advocate 1st Brigade, July 19, 1872. He was elected and commissioned Major of the 12th, Jan., 15, 1875, and was promoted Lieut.-Col., Oct. 15, 1877. He was a conscientious officer and an earnest worker for the welfare of the organization.

NEW YORK.—Gen. Brownell has issued his orders for the field day of the 4th Brigade which will take place on Staten Island on June 29 in fatigue uniform and haversacks and canteens, the men carrying one day's rations. The State blouse may be worn on the occasion. The 23d Regiment will proceed to the foot of Whitehall street, New York, take boat of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry leaving at 8:45 o'clock A. M. and will disembark at New Brighton. The 32d and 47th Regiments will proceed to the foot of Whitehall street, New York, take boat of the Staten Island Railway Ferry leaving at 9 o'clock A. M., disembarking at Tompkinsville (first landing) where they will await orders. Before leaving the armories commanding officers will thoroughly inspect cartridge boxes to see that no ball cartridges are carried; rammers will not be taken, and each man will be provided with 20 rounds blank ammunition. For the purpose of preventing the possibility of scorching by powder, and to avoid personal contact, it is ordered that the opposing skirmish lines shall not approach each other nearer than 100 feet during the skirmishing. Each command may provide for its own use one or more headquarter wagons, containing extra stores and rations, in charge of a non-commissioned staff officer who will report on arrival to the brigade quartermaster.

Since Decoration Day the 12th has added ten recruits to its thinned ranks. Capt. Inches, of Co. E, whose resignation was announced sometime ago, has reconsidered his determination and will not leave the regiment for the present.

The 47th Regiment has been directed to assemble at the armory on June 14, at 8 P. M., for outdoor drill in formation for street riot duty. Resignations of 1st Lieuts. T. W. McCormack and G. A. Phelan and 2d Lieut. John A. Swett, and commission of 2d Lieut. E. J. Clarry have been announced.

The non-com. staff of the 8th Regiment had their ninety-seventh annual strawberry festival at the armory on Wednesday, June 6.

Capt. John F. Cowan, 71st regiment, has resigned. He entered the regiment in 1879 and has served with it to date. He was the author of the history of the regiment's trip to New Orleans and of a pamphlet on duties of non-com. officers and guides. During the disbandments of National Guard Associations he performed the duties of acting assistant inspector-general.

One of the most ridiculous and non-military sights ever witnessed in a military procession was that of the Buffalo Light Infantry in having their pieces decorated with flowers and also the carrying of bouquets by officers of the company.

1st Lieut. Clark White, of the Cadet Corps, was elected captain of Co. A, 65th Regiment.

The 3d Battery returned from their Flushing encampment on May 31.

The Continental Guard, of New Orleans, will be the guests of the Spaulding Guards, of Buffalo, when they pass through that city.

Charles E. Oberst has been elected 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 74th Regiment.

The 74th turned out stronger than the 65th on Decoration Day. 1st Lieut. Moore and 2d Lieut. W. H. Horton, 71st Regiment, have resigned.

The 8th Separate Co. of Rochester, N. Y., paraded Decoration Day, under the command of Brevet Major H. B. Henderson, 60 men strong, making a fine appearance in their new uniforms and white helmets, calling forth admiration from all who witnessed the parade.

After the command arrived at the arsenal at the conclusion of the parade they were briefly addressed by Capt. Boyd, of the U. S. Army, Recruiting station, who paid them a very high compliment, saying that in his estimation the appearance and soldierly bearing of the men while on the march showed that great pains had been taken in their drill, and he classed them as one of the finest organizations comprising the National Guard of this State. The company is in a very prosperous condition, and the interest taken by the members indicates nothing but success.

The 23d Regiment attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton street, Brooklyn, in full dress uniform.

At a regular monthly meeting of Co. C, 7th regiment, on Friday evening, June 1, the following non-com. officers were elected: Sergeants—Corp. Wm. A. Jennings and Private Edwin L. Wright.

Corporals—Henry E. Zittel, Wm. H. Crossman, Jr., Frank B. Westerbury and Edwin Wygant.

Messrs. Jennings and Crossman carried an unanimous vote.

#### OBEEDIENCE TO ORDERS IN FIRST N. Y. BRIGADE

The action taken by the 1st Brigade headquarters N. G. S. N. Y., on last Decoration Day in insuring "prompt obedience to orders," seems to have caused considerable comment and some ill feeling among the officers of the several regiments of that brigade. In regard to it a correspondent writes as follows:

The orders from 1st Division headquarters requiring the Decoration Day parade, announced that the several brigades should be formed ready to move at 9.30 A. M. This order was, of course, transmitted to the commanding officers of the several regiments and was supplemented by a brigade order announcing the hour of formation and the minor details. The brigade order, however, went still further, for it directed the hour at which each command should leave its armory on that morning. This, though a reflection upon the capacity of the regimental commanders, in deeming them unqualified to judge of the time at which to move their commands in season to reach a given point in New York City, was passed over and looked upon as over anxiety on the part of the brigade commander. The insult was, however, crowned when on the morning of the 30th a brigade staff officer was found at each armory, watch in hand, to spy on the movements of regimental commanders, and report the exact hour at which each regiment left its quarters. The Ninth was forced to move before its equalization and proper formation was completed. The Eleventh, which left armory by company and equalized on 51st street, was spared this indignity. The Twelfth was on time, but was met at its doors by a staff officer, whose remark was, "Ah! a little late." He however had not been given a chance to repeat his instructions; while the Twenty-second, which was the last regiment to reach the place of formation, had to readjust its equalization. Yet, when everything was perfected and the regiments of the brigade formed in column of companies and ready to move, the rank and file were compelled to stand half an hour in the broiling sun, before the order to march was given.

Promptness and obedience to orders, otherwise discipline, is not unheard of in the 1st Division. The time was when brigades and regiments were ordered to form for parade at 7 A. M., and the line of march taken up at 2 P. M., yet complaints were seldom heard; but the days of fuss and feathers have happily passed away with the late Gen. Sandford, and the present division commander, General Shaler announces the hour for formation, and moves on time.

Why, then, should the "grand old times" be re-enacted by the commander of the 1st Brigade? and why should the men be called upon to assemble and stand in the streets for the mere gratification of the whim of superior officers? is a question which few will care to answer.

Is it a wonder, then, that field and company officers in this brigade decline to retain commissions, or that the men who should fill the ranks of our regiments, hearing the stories—which do not lose pith by being repeated—are loath to enlist in organizations whose commanders are subject to insult and indignities, and who are virtually deemed unqualified by brigade headquarters to fill the offices they at present hold.

To our mind the action of brigade headquarters on the 30th, and the official letters which followed the fact of five minutes late, strains the very limit. The National Guard are volunteer soldiers; they perform the duty from a pure sense of honor, frequently sacrificing business and social enjoyments; while the officers are even more self-sacrificing than the men, for they are called upon to expend money as well as time.

Few can better appreciate these facts than Gen. Ward, and if he would occasionally visit a regimental armory, on other than ceremonial occasions, and show to officers and men that he has some interest in the National Guard outside of red tape and books and papers, the morale of his command would be greatly improved, and happiness replace ill-feeling.

We give our correspondent an opportunity to express his opinion, though we confess that we are at loss to see what reason he finds to criticize Gen. Ward. It would be small excuse for Gen. Ward, if he failed to put his brigade in line of battle at the proper moment, that he was too considerate of the feelings of his subordinate officers to inquire as to their understanding of his orders, and to ascertain whether these orders were properly executed.

GUARD DUTY BY THE NATIONAL GUARD.—We have received the following letter, and in the interest of fair play publish it in full:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If your critic on the bridge had been a military man, I should have thought that he would have found out that it was not expected of the Seventh to do guard duty, but police duty. Commandants of companies were told to march on dropping off files from the rear, about five feet apart, using non-commissioned officers as well as privates; orders were given to keep the crowd moving and salute officers when passing. One-half of the regiment reported and was relieved by the other half about four P. M.

Your surprise at guard duty being well performed on "Decoration Day" is a good joke, for your critic must have seen it well executed during the winter by all the companies.

VERITAS.

Now, in the first place our "critic on the bridge" is a military man, and knew exactly what he was talking about in making his comments on the 7th Regiment sentinels on that occasion. If he committed an error it was certainly in favor of the Seventh, for he did not tell half the absurdities he saw. Does Veritas consider it correct on the part of the sentinels to salute non-commissioned officers? Our critic witnessed numerous cases of this kind. And worse still, he saw a private give a corporal the sergeant's salute, and the latter, who was walking along with his musket on the right shoulder, was ignorant enough not only to return it, but to salute by bringing his left hand up to the helmet. Whether Veritas calls it guard duty or police duty does not alter the case. It was guard duty with orders to keep the crowd moving, and the business of the men, who were fully armed and equipped in a soldier's uniform was to obey their orders like soldiers in every manner. Had every man attended to what he had been ordered to do, he would have had his hands full, and would not have found time to mind what his neighbor was about. The truth is, the proper military spirit was wanting in too many instances, a fact which we regretted much to see in a regiment like the Seventh, which has the reputation of doing "everything up to the handle."

While writing upon this subject an anomalous spectacle, which can be witnessed in every instance in New York when National Guard troops are called out to perform guard duty, is called to our mind. It is the lamentable fact that on all such occasions the soldiers have to be assisted by a squad of police to keep order. The guard at the grand stand on Dec-



A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated at Nashville, Tenn., to have a grand assemblage on the battle ground of Shiloh on the 30th of May, 1884, to which all prominent soldiers of both sides in the late war are to be invited.



## ENGLAND.

The authorities in India have hired four transports for the conveyance to England of a large number of soldiers whose period of service with the colors has expired. These men had been given the option of extending their service over an additional period of two years, each receiving a bounty of 50 rupees, but the offer is said to have been universally rejected by those to whom it was made, the monotony of military life in India being distasteful to the men. The military authorities, had not, it appears, calculated upon this, and had, therefore, allowed several of the regular troop ships to come home unfilled. They are now consequently obliged to resort to hired vessels in order to keep faith with the soldiers, and to incur a heavy expense which might have been avoided had the feelings of the men upon the subject of the prolongation of their service been ascertained at an earlier period.

The *Japan Gazette* gives the subjoined particulars connected with the gun accident which recently occurred on board Her Majesty's ship *Daring* at Yokohama during target practice: "For some reason not yet known, a 68-pounder muzzle-loading gun exploded, killing two men instantaneously, and slightly wounding others. The names of the unfortunate men who lost their lives are Timothy Connelly, A. B., and John Randall, private R.M.L.I. The breech of the gun was blown clean off. The remains of the victims of the sad accident were interred in the cemetery with military honors. Her Majesty's ship *Owase* called at Yokohama on her way to Hong Kong to replace the *Daring's* gun, which was rendered useless by the explosion; and she also left fourteen men to make up the *Daring's* complement. The *Daring* has since left for Yokosuka for repairs."

The Admiralty have given orders for the composite gun vessel *Dwarf* to be armed and fitted out as a training ship for the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

The press is jubilant over the creation by Her Majesty of the order of the Royal Red Cross for the reward of such women who may distinguish themselves by special devotion and competency when nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy.

The pressure of public clamor at home acting upon the Treasury obliged Sir Garnet Woseley to quit Egypt with precipitation. His troops had scarcely recovered from the heat of the forced march to the capital before they found themselves being hurried homewards.

It is stated that the Admiralty have consented to the commutation of the pensions of Lords Alcester and Woseley on the basis of their actuarial values, in which case the former will receive about £25,000 and the latter between £20,000 and £30,000.

The Allahabad *Pioneer* learns that "the Government of India have under consideration a proposal to establish a school of musketry like that of Hythe, in some central station in India."

During the progress of the debate on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons May 7, Lord Henry Lennox made some alarming statements as to the inferiority of the English navy to that of France. Of this the *London Times* says: "There is nothing more misleading in naval matters than bare figures. In the old days of wooden ships, a man-of-war of so many guns represented a calculable amount of force, which it was perfectly easy and perfectly legitimate to compare with a corresponding vessel in a foreign navy. Even then, however, as Lord Henry Lennox himself shows, it was by no means necessary to suppose that the most powerful fleet or ship would be certain to secure the victory. At Trafalgar, as he opportunely reminds us, we could only bring 27 ships into action against 33 ships of France and Spain combined, and Trafalgar is by no means the most signal instance of England defeating her enemies at sea with an inferior force. But the mere comparison by ships and tonnage, which was simple and legitimate enough in the days of Trafalgar, is now-a-days by no means simple, and very far from legitimate. Two ironclads cannot possibly be compared by tonnage or armament alone. The comparison, in order to be effective, must take into account the age of the vessel, the nature of its equipment, its mechanical appliances, its defensive as well as its offensive qualities, and—what is at least as important now as it has been at any period in the history of the British navy—the quality of the crew it contains. Sir Thomas Brassey assures us that, confining the comparison to ships actually ready for sea, and excluding obsolete types, England in 1883 had ten first class ships, aggregating 96,000 tons, against three French ships of corresponding type of 23,000 tons. In 1885, moreover, England will have sixteen ships of 140,000 tons, France six ships of 61,000. In the second class, represented by ships with armor exceeding eight inches, England will have sixteen ships of 101,000 tons in the aggregate, France thirteen ships of 93,000 tons. It is unnecessary to pursue the comparison further; it is not appreciably less favorable in the other classes of ships enumerated, and we are certainly inclined to agree with Sir Thomas Brassey that the House of Commons and the country may be reassured by this very satisfactory statement."

The *Morning Post* says: "In the days of the Duke of Wellington it was an axiom that our navy should always double that of France, and we are by no means sure that it should not be acted on without modification at the present day. But it is not with France alone we have to deal. Germany, Spain, and Italy have been making gigantic strides in the development of their navies, and although a few years ago we treated their endeavors to become first class maritime Powers with something approaching contempt, we can no longer close our eyes to the fact that they are creating navies of a very formidable kind. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the substitution of ironclads for the old wooden ships has even ship for ship, a great tendency to equalize the strength of maritime Powers. In former times with our immense mercantile marine, we were enabled to give our navy in time of war an almost indefinite extension, but nowadays the same advantage, at

least in an equal degree, would be denied us, because although our merchant ships could be commissioned for many useful purposes they could not be converted into ironclads."

Says *United Service Gazette*: "The possible necessity of universal liability to military service in England has often been discussed and thought of as a burden that may some day have to be borne as a lesser evil than the alternative loss of our national existence. The general disinclination of the industrial population of this country to military service is sufficiently proved by the magnitude of the inducements found necessary to prevail upon men to enlist, and the large amount of desertion that has always existed in our army. There has for long been a growing impression among military men of thought and experience that something must be done to obtain an efficient army and to check desertion, and that the best way to obtain what is required is to adopt the conscription."

(From the London Iron.)

## THE AFRICAN INLAND SEA.

With all his failings, M. de Lesseps is a wonderful man, indomitable perseverance being one of his principal characteristics. Notwithstanding that he is almost an octogenarian, he has penetrated into the Sahara, returned safe and sound, and is again at Paris lecturing on the results of his journey. From the report which he has given to the French Academy of Sciences, it appears that the proposed African inland sea is within the range of practicability. M. de Lesseps started less than two months ago for the great marsh lakes, or Chotts, of Southern Tunis, with a view of testing the results of Commandant Roudaire's survey; and now, after studying the question on the spot, and inspecting the Chotts from the mouth of the Oued Melah to Biskra, he has come back convinced of the wisdom of making the proposed inland sea. The report which he has submitted states that the estuary of the Oued Melah, which is to be the beginning of the canal leading to the Chotts to be inundated, offers a part, covered at high water, of sufficient breadth which might easily be excavated, and would form a port sheltered by nature from all the winds from northeast to south passing by the west. The winds from northeast to south passing by the east would not be dangerous to the breakwaters. The roads in front of the entrance are, moreover, in exactly the same situation as those of Gabes. The navigation in the canal, according to the report, would offer no difficulty, as the canal would form almost a straight line. The exploring party were able to ascertain the complete absence of rocks in the inland sea, which would thus be safe anchoring ground. As the bed will everywhere be composed of mud to a depth of 60 feet, there will be no danger for vessels. All the country on the north bank of the inland sea and the canal, from Gabes to Biskra, over a distance of 310 miles, is generally of the same character. The report further states that the calcareous rocks found by Commandant Roudaire's soundings in 1879 at the base of the Gabes bar, but of comparatively unimportant extent, are an advantage rather than an inconvenience at the mouth of the canal. They will furnish the requisite material for the construction of the piers and port buildings. They will also allow of the construction, if necessary, at slight cost, at the entrance of the canal, of a lock regulating the admission of water. M. de Lesseps thinks that, considering the nature of the soil traversed, it will be sufficient to cut, in the alluvial part, a canal, on the average 80 to 100 feet wide, which will be further widened by the action of the current. This cutting could be executed in the maximum period of five years, at an estimated cost of £8,000,000. M. de Lesseps is very sanguine as to the prospects and details of the inland sea scheme. The proposed basin would be fifteen times as large as the Lake of Geneva. It has an elevation much lower than the level of the Mediterranean, the depression being in some places as low as 165 feet below that level. The moisture engendered by the presence of such a large body of water will bring vast tracts of desert land into cultivation; and an approach to valuable forests, now wholly inaccessible, will be facilitated. Exclusive rights over this land and the forests will compensate the company which undertakes the construction of the canal. As the soil to be excavated has turned out to be anything but rock, there will now be no difficulty, M. de Lesseps thinks, in speedily carrying out the project, which has occupied his attention, it is stated, ever since it was suggested to him by the Empress of the French at the opening of the Suez Canal. Should the work be carried out as proposed, the benefits which will accrue to France from the realization of the scheme will be great. As already observed, the canal and inland sea would favorably change the climate of that terribly sterile region; but it would also improve French trade with Algeria and the Soudan, and confine the hostile irruptions of the Sahara tribes.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH, of May 26, from St. Petersburg, states that the rumor of a rupture between France and China are confirmed. Li Hung Chang has been summoned to take command of the Chinese troops in the provinces bordering on Tonquin, and is daily expected at Shanghai on his way to his new post to begin operations. It is believed that the French Minister at Peking and the Chinese Minister at Paris will shortly receive their passports.

La *Republique Francaise* calls attention to the case of the mounted captains of Infantry, observing that it is all very well to mount them, but to complete the good effect it is necessary to provide the subalterns, who are the captains of the future, with the means of learning how to ride and "to stick in the saddle."

The Duc de Chartres has sent a telegram to the Duc de Montpensier, the representative of the Spanish Court at the coronation, stating that he had been wrecked in the Caspian Sea, and barely escaped with his life.

The distribution of the medal for the late operations in Egypt is now completed. The number of medals issued has been 44,000, and the whole of these, amounting to a ton and a half of silver, have been engraved with the names of the recipients by the Arsenal workmen at Woolwich, and sent thence to all parts of the world. Not only has every officer and man engaged in Egypt received his medal, but the same honor has been bestowed upon the captains of all the merchant ships employed as transports during the prevalence of hostilities; and many others who assisted during the campaign, though not actually belonging to the services, have been in like manner rewarded.

CONCERNING the recent trial by General Court-martial of Lieut. Fraser, of the 51st Regiment, British army, on charges of fraudulent misapplication of money, both public and regimental; scandalous conduct, unbecoming an officer and a

gentleman, and desertion, and his sentence to be cashiered and imprisoned for a year, *Figaro* says: "This is a heavy punishment, but not a bit too heavy under the circumstances. There are two ways of turning an officer out of the army, by cashiering or by dismissal. The former is far the more severe of the two, because an officer cashiered is ever after ineligible for employment under Government, whereas an officer dismissed can be so employed. It is many years since an officer has been sentenced to imprisonment, and, happily, Courts-martial on officers are now comparatively rare."

Of French projects in Tonquin the *London Times* says: "An important step in the French project has already been taken in the commencement of the first section, from Saigon to Pnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, of the Mekong Valley Railway, which is intended to unite Yunnan and Tonquin with French Cochinchina. The occupation of Tonquin will be the second move in the game. It seems certain that the French will have not only an 'adventure,' but one of a character with a very serious side to it. The French will have not only Annam, but probably China to contend with in the first instance, and should they succeed in the occupation of Tonquin they will have between them and China a hardy, brave, and unsubdued hill people, who will wage a never-ceasing guerilla warfare upon them."

The standing army of the Mexican Republic includes, on a footing of peace, rather less than 30,000 men. It is composed of

	Men.
20 battalions of Infantry.....	12,920
20 battalions.....	4,720
10 Cavalry regiments.....	4,890
10 regiments.....	1,480
2 battalions of Artillery.....	1,200
1 Reserve battalion.....	194
1 battalion of Sappers, Engineer Corps, etc....	1,280

Making a total of..... 26,634

The budget of the Minister of War for the fiscal year, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, is fixed at 8,514,478 pesos, a sum equivalent to about 43,000,000 of francs (£1,630,000).

The English War Office classification of efficiency in musketry in the infantry gives 15 battalions as very good, 64 as good, 58 as moderate, and 2 as bad.

THERE has been more serious fighting in Zululand, Cetewayo, when moving to attack Ohama and Usibepu, having been fallen upon by the combined forces of those chiefs and utterly routed, with a loss estimated at 6,000 men.

RECENTLY a trial trip was made at Stettin, Prussia, of the *Ting Quee* (Everlasting Peace), the fine new ironclad corvette built for the Chinese Government. The trip was very successful, and the vessel made more than 14 knots an hour. The engines are 6,000 indicated horse-power. The ship is of rather singular construction, with a very shallow draught, so as to be very efficient for coast duty.

At the London United Service Institution recently, Lord Woseley, in some observations on "Modern Tactics," particularly condemned the practice of teaching complicated movements—"movements which were very pretty for nursemaids to see, but quite useless for purposes of war, or as a preparation for the field of battle."

The *London Standard* says that in order to lessen the alarming deficiency in the numbers of the British troops in India, which exceeds 9,000 men, it has been decided to offer a bounty of £10 each to time-expired men, to induce them to extend their service with their regiments to 12 years; and that the same terms will probably be offered to men on home service.

The *London Daily News* says that Mr. Cairne desires to extend the principle of local option in a new direction. He is of the opinion that great advantage would accrue to the army if the commanding officer of any military station where there are more than a thousand men had the right to veto the granting or renewal of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the barracks. He will move in Parliament a resolution to this effect on the Army Estimates.

"The Germanization of the Turkish Army," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "may mean a great deal; indeed, it may lead to much. It may, on the other hand, end as the Americanization of the Egyptian Army did. But it certainly strikes one that there is much significance in the development of the Teutonic element at Constantinople, and it is plain that the Turks will have better advisers and military leaders in their next war than they ever had. The increase in the batteries and armament of the Dardanelles is not so portentous and important as the effectiveness which has been given to the new works. These are now formidable. They are well placed, and the earthworks are exceedingly thick, the defect being the want of cover to the gunners. It would be impossible for the men to stand to their pieces if they were exposed to the fire of Nordenfelts and Gatlings, as they surely would be, unless they were able to destroy the ships which were attacking them. The guns are mounted on the overbank principle, with stout traverses between them, but there are no blinds or mantlets for the guns. The Turk can always find money to pay for guns and ammunition, and he is buying 10-in. and 11-in. Krupps as fast as he can, and investing largely in torpedoes."

THE change in the uniforms of the French Army, which was first contemplated eight years ago, has been now carried out, at least so far as officers and adjutants are concerned. The wearing of the new uniforms becomes obligatory on January 1, 1884.

PRINCE Roland Bonaparte, who recently threw up his commission in the French Army, is now intent upon devoting himself to the pursuit of science and of imitating such peaceful and savant members of his family as Prince Lucien Bonaparte, his uncle.

THE Russian Army had an effective, on January 1, 1882, of 812,484 men, of which 612,082 were infantry, 70,064 cavalry, 107,601 artillery, and 22,737 engineers.

PROVISION has been made in the German Military Budget of 1883-84 for two new carrier-pigeon stations at Posen and Thorn. "The fortresses of the Russian western frontier have now all been provided with such stations, and, generally speaking," says the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, "the employment of carrier-pigeons for military purposes has been definitely adopted by Austria, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, and the United States." The Germans are now also intending to use them for maritime purposes, and it is thought probable that such stations will be established at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Danzig.

ADMIRAL Robert Pasha is in England to be present at the trial of a new and improved torpedo invented by Col. Lay, which is being constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, on the Thames. This new torpedo, the English papers say, is intended to secure a speed of 16 knots. It will be driven by two screw propellers, and will pay out its own electric cable in the same way as do the earlier Lay torpedoes. It is 35 feet long, and carries a very heavy charge of dynamite. The trials were to commence early in June.



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